FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 SEPTEMBER 1986

Lebanon

Israeli aircraft attacked "terrorist" targets on a mountain ridge east of Al-Damur 23 September, hitting buildings belonging to the DFLP and the Fatah dissident group headed by Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by IDF radio. Voice of Lebanon radio said more than six people were killed or wounded in the raid, which set several buildings on fire. The radio also reported that the Syrian command in the Al-Biqa' Valley has ordered its forces on maximum alert in anticipation of a wide-scale Israeli operation in Lebanon.

The UN Security Council (UNSC) resolution calling for Israel's withdrawal from its security zone in favor of UNIFIL was criticized by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who said it ignores the security needs of both Israel and the security zone itself, according to Jerusalem radio. On the other hand, Lebanon's ambassador to the United Nations told Voice of Lebanon that the Lebanese are "astonished and dismayed" by the U.S. abstention during the vote on the French resolution. President Amin al-Jumayyil stated earlier in a speech broadcast by the radio that Lebanon insists on total Israeli withdrawal and the deployment of UN forces up to the southern border in accordance with UNSC resolutions. He also appealed for Syrian assistance to prevent Lebanon from being "sliced up and fragmented" and promised to support all conclusions reached by the government dialogue committee. Al-Jumayyil welcomed the dialogue process as a "positive step" which must be accelerated, adding that he "will not permit it to stop or fail." As for the problem of Lebanese-based terrorism, the president said this can be overcome if the state is assisted in imposing its full authority throughout the country and in suppressing all violations of security.

The Beirut paper *Al-Nahar* published in its 24 September edition a letter from the "Organization of Revolutionary Justice," which claimed to have kidnapped Frenchman Marcel Kaudri in East Beirut, describing the hostage as a member of France's "anti-terrorist services," AFP reported. However, Kaudri is totally unknown to the French Embassy in Beirut, Paris radio noted.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian warplanes inflicted "considerable losses" in a raid on Iraqi oil installations at Al-Rumaylah, 50 km southwest of Basra, the Iranian Joint Staff Command announced in a communique reported by IRNA. Although the communique said all Iranian aircraft returned safely, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA stated that an Iranian plane was shot down over southern Iraq. On the other hand, IRNA claimed that an Iraqi plane was downed by a rocket fired by another Iraqi jet over the Al-Faw area. The incident occurred after an unsuccessful Iraqi attempt to raid Iranian oil installations in the northern part of the Gulf, IRNA said.

Iran

The Hague Tribunal — IRNA cited the London magazine *Middle East Economic Digest's report that the special Iran-U.S.* tribunal at The Hague has ruled in favor of Iran by ordering the United States to hand over to Iran almost $500 million contained in an account set up 5 years ago.

Turkish Truck Ban — Iran has banned the entry of Turkish trucks except for those carrying perishable goods or operating under the aegis of International Highway Transport, Ankara radio reported.

Kuwait

The attorney general's office announced that five Iraqi nationals have been charged with murder and other serious offenses in connection with the attempt to assassinate the amir and other terrorist attacks in 1985, KUNA reported.

Egypt

Security forces have arrested 25 members of an extreme leftist organization for distributing leaflets aimed at arousing and inciting the people against the government, *Al-Ahram* disclosed in its 21 September international edition. The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm reported that 278 members of leftist parties* were arrested in nine governorates early that day.

Maghreb Affairs

Tunisia — The House of Representatives lifted former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali's parliamentary immunity on account of his illegal departure from the country, Tunis radio reported. In Switzerland, Mzali accused the Tunisian authorities of persecuting his wife and children in medieval fashion, AFP noted.

Western Sahara — An SDAR communique cited by Algiers radio claimed that the Moroccan authorities recently hosted a "Zionist military delegation" which inspected the Kingdom's defensive wall system in the Western Sahara.

Afghanistan

Some 3,000 armed rebels "openly joined the state" during the past 4 months and talks are continuing with 92 rebel bands comprising 6,000 persons, PDPA General Secretary Mohammad Najibullah stated in an interview with FRG television broadcast by Kabul radio. He claimed that the "counterrevolution bands" infiltrating from Pakistan and Iran have been brought to the point of "disgraceful collapse."

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Fatah's Khalaf on Arab, Palestinian Affairs
JN220821 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 20 Sep 86 pp 17, 21

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf by *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* correspondent 'Abd al-Salam Lusayli' in Tunis — date not given]

[Text] ['Abd al-Salam Lusayli'] How do you assessthe current Palestinian situation following recent developments?

[Salah Khalaf] As far as the situation in the occupied territories is concerned, the military and political action has recently been weakened since our people there continue to face the Israeli challenges, as well as the challenge from some brothers from outside, relying on their own capabilities to conduct voluntary operations. Quite frankly, I can even say that all efforts to develop armed struggle methods are virtually nonexistent due to the siege and our inability to furnish material aid. Therefore, I believe that despite the relatively small number of people and narrower area of land, armed struggle continues to exist.

As far as other levels are concerned, we regard what happened between us and Jordan as regrettable and a thing that we did not wish. However, it seems there is a sector in Jordan that encourages officials there to have this estrangement with the PLO, although this estrangement cannot possibly be a factor toward a settlement. Quite the contrary, this will be a hindrance to a settlement. This is because no Palestinian can bypass the PLO. All Palestinians would thwart any attempt to do so. Thus, we believe that Jordan failed in its assessment of its stand on the PLO and hampered the possibility of achieving a settlement, despite our conviction that a settlement under the current Arab situation is virtually impossible.

There is nothing that will prompt the enemy to join the search for a settlement through which the Palestinian people can achieve their right to self-determination and build their future. Consequently, under the current Arab situation, the Palestinian people cannot accept or agree to anything other than a Palestinian or Arab initiative based on our intrinsic capability and our ability as Arabs to achieve cohesion and adopt a unified stand whether toward war or peace. This is not happening at present.

[Lusayli'] In your estimate, what effects will the Jordanian stand produce?

[Khalaf] Our relations with Jordan are recent. As I have told you, our ties were severed 15 years ago. We lived and Jordan lived. However, we preferred to begin a new phase based on sound principles free from any mutual propaganda or slander of which every Arab citizen complains. Regrettably,however, after King Husayn's speech Jordan made a series of moves such as creating Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] and others to attack the PLO and its political leadership. Perhaps all this can produce an alternative leadership to the PLO. We did not learn the lessons of the past 15 years. We were not happy with this deteriorating relationship with Jordan. At the same time we will not die by having our relations with our people kept at a distance.

[Lusayli'] In light of what happened and is happening on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels, how do you envisage the future of Palestinian action?

[Khalaf] When we are given the choice of either surrendering and selling out our cause, or accepting a greater siege on us and our people and facing greater difficulties, we would choose not to surrender and would remain steadfast regardless of the price. The Israeli scheme is aimed at liquidating the PLO. Our slogan is to preserve the PLO and the crux of the Palestine question and not to allow our cause to turn into an issue like the Armenians or the Red Indians. Preserving the cause is not a game. This makes us more determined and reinforces our steadfastness. When we base our cause in any part of the Arab world that does not mean that there is a place more beloved than Palestine.

[Lusayli'] There are various efforts and endeavors to convene a meeting that includes all the Palestinian factions in Algiers with the aim of uniting Palestinian struggle. What have these efforts achieved? Have you achieved any positive results toward unifying the Palestinian revolution?

[Khalaf] Five Palestinian organizations have so far accepted the Algerian invitation. These represent the main force in the Palestinian arena. I believe that if we can convince the PFLP to attend this meeting then we will have the majority of the Palestinian organizations. I also believe that things are moving faster in this regard after what had happened in Jordan. The PFLP will soon be in the PNC meeting, God willing. This will be good news for every Arab and the unity of the Palestinian factions will have been achieved. We have achieved positive results so far.

[Lusayli'] A great deal has been said about the possible move of the Palestinian leadership's headquarters from Tunis. How true is this?

[Khalaf] We have not informed the brothers in Tunis that we want to move and they have not asked us to move. There are numerous unfounded rumors. It is possible that some people may have misinterpreted the closure of the Wadi al-Zarqah camp. We were the ones who closed down that camp because it was finished. This was not the only camp that we have closed. We closed our camp in Aden. You must realize that 90 percent of the fighters who left [Beirut] in 1982 have returned to places from where they can fight the Zionist enemy. There are a number of leaders in these centers. Quite frankly, not all of us are in Tunis. We go everywhere. However, the official, temporary headquarters are in Tunis. None of the Tunisian brothers have asked us to leave and there is nothing that mars our relations with the Tunisian brothers. We wish that all the Palestinian-Arab relations were like our relations with Tunis. They do not interfere in our affairs and we do not interfere in their affairs. We are guests in Tunisia and are embraced by the Tunisian people. We can also say in all sincerity that no one gives us the same facilities that President Habib Bourguiba gives us.

[Lusayli'] What is the present and future of your relations with Egypt? Is it true that the PLO had proposed that the Palestinian state be joined in a confederation with Egypt as Hani al-Hasan, Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, had stated some time ago?

[Khalaf] This subject was never discussed by the Central Committee or by the Palestinian leadership. This was merely brother Hani al-Hasan's own interpretation and his way of replying to those who accuse us of rejecting any relations with the Arab countries. He merely said that we are willing to enter into a confederation with Egypt or any Arab country. However, this does not fall within the framework of the PLO's strategy. We oppose any bargaining over any part of Palestine but we absolutely support Arab Unity. To start with we must have an independent Paestinian state before we enter any unity.

[Lusayli'] Are there any new developments in your relations with Syria and Libya?

[Khalaf] The issue with Syria is completely closed because there are sides in Syria which reject this relationship and which regard the success of any relationship with Syria a failure for the Syrian policy both in the Paestinian and Lebanese arenas. These sides have been trying for the past 10 years to obstruct all efforts aimed at restoring Palestinian-Syrian relations. They succeeded after 1982 and I believe that they succeed now. Believe me there are no permanent animosities or friendships in Arab relations. A familiar scene in the Arab world today is to see yesterday's enemies become today's friends. We signed an agreement with Jordan yesterday, and today Jordan expelled one of our symbols from Amman. How can I justify my attack on the Israelis when they chase and expel our citizens from the occupied land and the Israeli UN representative says look at the Arab countries: Yesterday, Damascus expelled Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir, and today Jordan expelled Khalil al-Wazir from Amman? That is why I say there is a gap in Arab relations. As far as our relations with Libya, we have never taken a hostile stand against the Libyan brothers or Libya. However, our relations with Libya have remained unstable. We do not beg anyone to have relations with us. We are the owners of a cause. We welcome anyone who opens his doors, receives us, and receives our people. However, we cannot have any relations with anyone who tries to impose his custodianship over us and exploit Palestine for his purposes.

[Lusayli'] It has been said that you recently paid a secret visit to Lebanon. Is this true?

[Khalaf] Why should I pay a secret visit to Lebanon when I met President Amin al-Jumayyil in Tunis? This is untrue. We are in constant contact with our fighters in Lebanon. We try to be constantly near them because they are defending their camps and honor. Their morale is high and despite our physical distance we have strong spiritual and material contact with them.

[Lusayli'] Are there any attempts to conduct a dialogue between the PLO and the United States?

[Khalaf] We in the PLO are eager to secure the recognition of even the smallest country in the world. Therefore, I can say that we are eager to obtain the recognition of the United States. However, regrettably the United States is the one that slams the doors. It is not true that there are attempts to establish relations between the United States and the PLO. Occassionally, there are indirect consultations through a congressman or press officials under the cover of the press, through some Palestinians who are not known for their affiliation with the PLO, and sometimes through some Arabs. These are indirect attempts at holding a dialogue with the United States. However, there are no direct attempts.

[Lusayli'] What exactly is the true Soviet stand on the Palestine question?

[Khalaf] The Soviet stand is better than that of the United States. The Soviet Union recognizes the PLO, allows it to open its embassy in the heart of Moscow, and recognizes it as any other embassy. The USSR also has proposed an initiative, originally called the Brezhnev initiative, which has become the Soviet peace initiative. It stipulates an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital, that the PLO is the sole, legitimate representative, and stipulates that the international conference is the framework through which the issue can be resolved with all sides. There is a great difference between the USSR and the United States as far as the Palestine question is concerned.

[Lusayli'] Do you expect Israeli attacks on Palestinian positions in Arab countries similar to the attack on Hammam al-Shatt in Tunisia? Have you taken any precautionary and defensive measures in this regard?

[Khalaf] I believe the Israelis have learned the lesson of Tunis. The whole world stood against them and even the United States could not in the end use the veto against the Security Council resolution condemning Israel. Naturally, this had a great deal to do with Tunisia's international relations and reputation. It was also because the whole world saw the effects of the aggression — the Israeli planes crossed 3,000 km to carry out an aggression against a peaceful country which hots the PLO on a political basis. We do not plan military operations in Tunisia and we do not have an operations rooms to carry out any acts of violence.

Moreover, the PLO condemns terrorism. It did so in the Cairo Declaration and announced it opposed all terrorist operations. Despite Israeli allegations the Cyprus operation originated from Tunisia, all this talk is ridiculous, unfounded, and untrue. We had nothing to do with the Larnaca operation or any other operation such as those which took place in Vienna and Europe. We condemned these operations because we do not think that ordinary Italian citizens or others should be victims. There are responsible PLO offices in these European countries. We have facilities in Italy and Austria.

Moreover, the Austrian president officially received Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. Italy also officially receives him and us. France and all of Europe recognize our offices like other embassies. Thus, I believe it would be difficult for Israel to carry out a similar operation like the Hammam al-Shatt operation. Israel has learned an unforgettable lesson from its aggression against Tunis. Moreover, there is nothing in the PLO's behavior to prompt Israel to carry out such an operation or even justify it. Despite this, we are alert and cautious.

[Lusayli'] There are those who every now and then call for forming a Palestinian government in exile. What is your stand on this?

[Khalaf] This is not being considered because the PLO has the status of a revolution through our armed struggle inside the occupied land and does governmental work regarding its political contacts, its offices, and resorces. We have 83 PLO offices which are 83 embassies. This is an indication of the international recognition of the PLO and the Palestine question. Therefore, there is absolutely no reason to talk about a government because a government is always announced a few days, weeks, or months before independence.

We believe this is a complicated issue. However, if the intention is to bring about a government which calls for rights other than those called for by the PLO, then that would be illogical and completely out of the question because we cannot concede our rights. The PLO's present leadership has learned from the lessons of the past. Our past leaders voiced thier absolute rejection. [sentence as published]

We have learned from this rejection and decided to submit a realistic proposal which the world would accept — an independent Palestinian state on any part of the Palestinian soil. We dealt with reality without relinquishing Palestine. However, the minimum of our rights is that Jerusalem with its Al-Aqsa Mosque and Church of the Holy Sepulchre be the nucleus of this state, becuase Palestine without Al-Aqsa is worthless and then any part of the African soil would be better.

[Lusayli'] Can you explain to us the present official and popular Arab stand on the Palestinian revolution?

[Khalaf] The popular Arab stand unquestionably supports us. This makes us feel satisfied, regardless of this nation's ability to express themselves. However, the stands of the Arab governments vary between support and sometimes war. Our relations with all the Arabs are good from Tunisia to Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Gulf, Iraq, and the two Yemens. We have excellent relations with these countries and nothing mars these relations. All these countries truly support us each according to its ability and resources. I would like to mention our pride in the stand of Tunisia not because we live there, but because of what it gives us despite its limited capabilities, especially the direct relationship between the PLO and the Tunisian Government. We have never heard that a senior or junior Tunisian official had interfered in our affairs. We respect this relationship. Consequently, we never attempted to interfere in Tunisia's affairs. We praise and appreciate this relationship because Tunisia is enduring more than it can bear in this regard.

[Lusayli'] What do you expect from the Arab summit if the Arabs agree to convene it?

[Khalaf] The convocation of the Arab summit in itself would be a triumph for the Palestine question because an ordinary summit meeting in Riyadh would mean that Saudi Arabia and other Advocates of Good offices in the Arab world will have succeeded in finding the minimum on which the Arabs agree. This would be a great gain. However, all signs indicate that the summit will not be easily convened. We were pleased to hear of the attempts to restore Syrian-Iraqi relations to be followed by the restoration of Iraqi-Libyan, Libyan-Tunisian, and Libyan-Algerian relations and meetings. We would be pleased to hear of any move to reduce tension in the Arab world. However, regrettably as you know the situation remains the same. At any rate we remain otpimistic about the future of the Arab nation despite all the differences which exist within it.

[Lusayli'] Have you conducted any Palestinian mediation to end the Iraq-Iran war?

Khalaf] We have not spared any effort to end this war whether through our past relation with Iran resulting from our stand on the Iranian revolution or through our relations with Iraq. We are frankly against this war and support any effort to end it. We are biased toward Iraq in its defense of the Iraqi soil since it is part of the Arab homeland. Anyone who suffers in his occupied land realizes the misery of occupation. We have often told the Iranians that this war is a war of scapegoats. There will be no victors in this war in which blood, money, and interests are being wasted. Iraq and Iran have massive political capabilities which are being wasted and only Israel stands to benefit. We oppose and will always oppose this war.

[Lusayli'] Finally, do you have anything to say to the Palestinian citizens in occupied Palestine?

[Khalaf] We say to our people in the occupied land who are fighting terrorism and occupation with the blood and bodies of their sons, we are with you. The day will come when all of us will pray in Jerusalem, God willing.

AL-ITTIHAD Reports 'Crisis' Between Tunisia, PLO

JN231455 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 22 Sep p 1

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned that the Moroccan Independence Party led by Mohamed Boucetta is currently mediating between Tunisia and the PLO to contain the crisis recently created by the involvement of a prominent Fatah member named Hawwari in recruiting two Tunisian girls to carry out subversive acts in Morocco in collaboration with two others. They were recently arrested in Morocco.

Moroccan party sources told *Al-Ittihad* the Independence Party sent a high-ranking delegation to Tunis to meet with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in an effort to overcome this crisis. *Al-Ittihad* has also learned that secret contacts are being held between Morocco and the PLO to deal with the Hawwari crisis. The Moroccan Government is expected to hand the members of the sabotage group over to the PLO leadership for trial.

Qaddumi Calls Reagan UN Address 'Arrogant'

LD232133 Kuwait KUNA in English 1918 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, Sept 23 (KUNA) — The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, Tuesday described as "arrogant" and "self-serving" the U.S. attitude towards individual rights and said the Soviet Union's attitude was more in keeping with the international will. In particular, Qaddumi hailed Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's call in the General Assembly earlier in the day for the creation of an Arab state in Palestine.

"Comrade Shevardnadze took a clear position on the Middle East issue: He recognises the necessity for the implementation of United Nations resolutions which had been adopted in 1947 for the creation of a Palestinian state," Qaddumi told KUNA.

Qaddumi praised the Soviet proposal for the setting up of a preparatory committee within the Security Council to pave the way for an international conference on the Middle East.

Commenting on President Reagan's speech on Monday, Qaddumi said the American President, on the other hand, "discharged all these problems as if the U.S. did not care to tackle them even though they threaten peace and security in the Middle East and in the world in general.

"Mr Reagan was talking in an arrogant way about the freedom of individuals, but he forgot the freedom of the people, such as the people suffering under apartheid in South Africa," he said.

"His words were serving the interests of imperialism in this world and the interest of the United States, but not the interest of the international community," Qaddumi said.

The Soviet stand, he said, was "very clear" in its readiness to participate with the other nations to solve the problems of the world, in particular the Middle East crisis.

"In general, I feel they (the Soviets) feel more responsible towards the international community in taking into consideration the necessity for international endeavours to solving these problems," he said.

Arab League Ambassador Clovis Maksoud said Reagan's speech on Monday was promoting tension rather than encouraging detente and he "neglected totally the concerns of the Third World, mainly the question of Palestinian rights and all other issues of the Middle East.

"There was a total silence on that subject," he said. "Therefore, we consider that Reagan's speech did not reinforce the aspirations of the United Nations."

Regarding Shevardnadze's Middle East initiative, Maksoud said the Arab states are supportive of the Soviet idea of a U.N. international conference "which is the mechanism we should focus on during the next few weeks in the assembly," he said.

At a news conference earlier, the Israeli chief delegate Benjamin Netanyahu rejected the Soviet proposal for an international conference.

Netanyahu said Israel continued to insist on direct talks with the Arab states, even though the idea of an "umbrella" like an international conference has been discussed.

Asked if direct talks also meant talks with the Palestinians, Netanyahu said, "our policy is to negotiate with countries."

KUWAIT

Amir's Would-be Assassins Face Trial

LD231209 Kuwait KUNA in English 1020 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 23 (KUNA) — Six Iraqis were involved in the attack on the motorcade of H.H. the Amir of Kuwait May, 1985, an official source at the Attorney General's office said today.

One of the Iraqi accomplices died in the attack, the source told KUNA today.

He added that the attack was aimed at the life of H.H. the amir and at exposing his safety to danger.

The source said investigation into the case was completed and the culprits will be brought to trial on charges of premeditated assassination by the use of explosives.

The source said the indictment sheet also accused the culprits of belonging to a group that sought to undertake subversive activities and to strive to spread principles aimed at illegally destroying the constitutional system of the state.

The course will also try the suspects for possessing explosives with the aim of setting up fires and committing other crimes.

The prosecution source also announced that two other cases involving assaults on public cafes and an attempt on the life of a newspaper editor, last year, will soon be examined by state security courts.

The source said five persons have been charged of premeditated murder, igniting fires and illegal possession of explosives. They will also stand trial for carrying unlicenced firearms, damaging property and training others on carrying arms for destructive purposes.

In the case of *Al-Siyasah* chief editor and proprietor Ahmed al Jarallah, the source said three persons face charges of premeditated murder, criminal conspiracy and unauthorised possession of arms and ammunition.

The attack on the public cafes occurred July 11, 1985, while the assault on Jarallah took place April 23, 1985.

Two public cafes in Salmiah and Al Sharq districts were hit by explosives killing ten persons while more than 80 suffered injuries.

In the attack on H.H. the amir's motorcade, two amiri guards perished in addition to a passerby and driver of the booby trapped car who attempted to dash his vehicle into the motorcade. The amiri guards valiantly aborted the attack by thrusting their escorting automobile in the path of the attacker.

The files of the cases have been referred today to the president of the State Security Tribunal to determine a date for hearing the cases.

PDRY

MENA Cites Lebanese Paper on Border Incident

NC231313 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, 23 Sep (MENA) — According to Arab diplomatic sources cited in today's edition of Lebanon's *Al-Safir* newspaper, a number of YAR soldiers crossed the border with the PDRY in Bayhan last Wednesday. The soldiers took up position there following a clash with PDRY troops. According to the paper, the fighting did not develop further.

PDRY leaders cited by *Al-Safir* have expressed their inability to cope with a war of attrition coming from the north, whether from Sanaa or from the deposed President 'Ali Nasir, in view of the internal burdens imposed by last January's events. Three camps established by the deposed president for his supporters in the border area contain well over 20,000 people. These leaders emphasize that they can no longer tolerate provocations similar to that which occured last Wednesday.

According to *Al-Safir*, PDRY officials are studying ways to deal with provocation from the north, even if this means the use of force. However, they have taken great pain to solve the matter through diplomatic channels.

These same sources have also revealed that nine of President 'Ali Nasir's supporters, including his oldest son Jamal and his two brothers Sulayman and 'Awad, have been staying at the Ethiopian Embassy in Aden since taking refuge there last January.

Al-Safir notes that authorities in Aden were surprised to learn of this. They have begun negotiations with officials at the Ethiopian Embassy for the custody of the nine refugees, after rejecting an Ethiopian request to permit them to leave the country.

Al-Dali Meets Shevardnadze, Omani Minister at UN

LD231546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, Political Bureau member and foreign minister, met in New York yesterday with his brother, Yusuf al-Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs. The talks centered on the fraternal relations between the two countries and methods of developing and strengthening them in the interests of the two fraternal peoples, as well as strengthening security and stability in the region.

Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali also held a meeting in New York yesterday with Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Politburo and Soviet foreign minister. Their talks dealt with bilateral relations, and the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the continuous growth of relations between the two parties and countries. They also stressed the strengthening of relations between the two friendly countries. The two sides exchanged views on the most important issues on the agenda of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly.

YSP Secretary General Meets PFLP'S Abu Nidal

EA231632 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, has reiterated the firm and principled stand of the party, government, and people of Democratic Yemen on the side of the Palestinian people's heroic struggle under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, for the recovery of their legitimate national rights and above all their right to self-determination and to their sovereign, independent state on its own soil.

This was said when Brother Al-Bid received Brother Abu Nidal, member of the PFLP Political Bureau, in his office this morning.

Abu Nidal is currently visiting our country at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee. The meeting reviewed current developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas and stressed the great importance of the question of PLO unity in opposition to imperialism and Zionism and all the reactionary schemes in the region and on the basis of the resolutions of the Palestinian national consensus and above all the resolutions of the 13th PNC session and the Aden-Algiers Agreement.

The two sides praised the positive efforts of the countries of the socialist community led by the USSR, which is the sincere and loyal friend of the Arab peoples, in their steady efforts to restore the unity of the PLO. They also discussed relations between the YSP and the PFLP and ways to further develop them.

Abu Nidal stressed the solidarity and stand of the PFLP on the side of the struggle of the Yemeni people under the leadership of our experienced and creative party, the YSP, to foster the tasks of the democratic national revolution within socialist parameters. He praised the YSP's selfless support for the triumph of the Palestinian revolution and the restoration of the Palestinians' rights.

The meeting was attended by Brother Shihab Yunis, member of the PFLP Central Committee and the front's representative in Aden.

Delegation Departs For Cuban Conference

EA231957 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The organization of the People's Defense Committees will participate in the third congress of the Cuban Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, which will be held at the end of this month. A delegation of the organization left Aden for Cuba today to attend the congress. The delegation is being led by Brother Umar 'Abd al-Samad, head of the National Command of the People's Defense Committees Organization.

In a statement to the Aden News Agency, Brother Umar 'Abd al-Samad said that the participation of the PDRY delegation is an expression of the depth of the struggle relations that link the two organizations in the two friendly countries. There will be an exchange of experience in order to strengthen mass activities and to help solidify the friendly relations that exist between the PDRY and Cuba under the leadership of the parties in the two friendly countries.

Meanwhile, the Cuban Advisory Mission, which was sent by the Cuban Committee for the Defense of the Revolution to work in our country for 2 months to promote mass activities in the People's Defense Committees Organization in implementation of the protocol of cooperation between the two organizations, left Aden this morning.

YAR

QNA Cites Denial of PDRY Border Incident

JN241002 Doha QNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Dubayy, 24 Sep (QNA) — A YAR responsible source has denied reports carried by an Arab newspaper on clashes between YAR Army units and PDRY citizens in the Bayhan region.

The source, who says he is an adviser to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, told the UAE newspaper *Al-Bayan* today that these reports are absolutely false. He added that publication of such reports raises a number of questions, particularly about the side that benefits most from the leaking of such reports.

AL-AHRAM: 'Extremists' Distributing Leaflets Arrested

PM231855 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 21 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Extremist Elements Arrested Distributing Leaflets Inciting Citizens"]

[Text] The security organs have arrested a number of elements affiliated with an illegal extremist ideological organization for distributing leaflets aimed at arousing and inciting the masses, calling on them to rise against the regime and the law, and urging them to join the organization so that it will achieve its objective. Those arrested have been referred to the prosecution which is investigating them.

An *Al-Ahram* correspondent has learned that the organization -- some of whose members have been arrested -- is one of the extreme leftist organizations and that 25 members have been arrested. A quantity of leaflets ready for distribution was also seized.

French Minister Rules Out Pullout From Lebanon

NC231547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 23 Sep (MENA) — French Transport Minister Pierre Mehaignerie has said that his talks with President Husni Mubarak this morning centered on bilateral relations, recent Middle East developments, and joint projects.

Speaking at a news conference at the French Embassy this afternoon, the minister praised the close relations between Egypt and France and Egypt's investment projects to increase production. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question on the possible withdrawal of the French UNIFIL contingent from south Lebanon, Mehaignerie said that this is out of the question and that France will not abandon its commitments in Lebanon. But, he added, the situation is being reassessed and France has the right to take care of the security and safety of its forces.

The French minister expressed full support for President Mubarak's proposal to hold an international conference to combat all forms of terrorism.

DAVAR Interviews Al-Majid on Summit, Peace Process

TA191407 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 19 Sep 86 p 15

[Interview with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Dan Avidan at the Foreign Ministry in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] [Avidan] Mr Minister, how would you sum up the results of the summit between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak in Alexandria?
[Al-Majid] I think the Alexandria summit was positive. I am sure that you and everybody there felt the close relationship forged between Peres and Mubarak. The fact that we are talking is very important in this part of the world. There may be differences of opinion between us, but I think that the relationship between the two leaders is essential. Now both of us must do our "homework" to make progress in the peace process.

The fact that Prime Minister Peres agreed to hold an international conference is certainly a positive step and we must "count on it." Relations between the two countries can certainly improve. We removed a very big obstacle when we signed the arbitral compromis on Tabah. We must take initiatives in our bilateral relationship. Let us say that for our part we will do the best we can and I hope you will do likewise.

[Avidan] How do you think Egyptian-Israeli relations will look once the problem of Tabah is solved, in the wake of the signing of the arbitral compromis, assuming that no progress is made in the future toward finding a solution to the Palestinian problem?
[Al-Majid] I really hope the signing of the arbitral compromis on Tabah and the summit meeting in Alexandria between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak have opened a new era in Egyptian-Israeli relations, in which a solution for the Palestinian problem will be given top priority. After all, this is essential in order to maintain calm in Israel and Egypt. It is in the interest of Israel and of all peace-seeking countries to find a solution to this problem.

The Palestinians have rights just as Israel does, and they must secure these rights for themselves. I think it was a famous Israeli philosopher who once said that "the war in the Middle East is a war between two rights." So, let us act according to this wise saying and seriously start contemplating how you can secure the rights of the Palestinians.

[Avidan] Will Egypt support the participation of non-PLO members in an international conference on the Middle East conflict? For instance, will you favor the participation of "authentic" Palestinian representatives in political negotiations, as was recently suggested by Prime Minister Peres?
[Al-Majid] You should know that in all things concerning the question of Palestinian representation in political negotiations, Egypt would like to respect the wish of the Palestinians. I do not think Egypt can dictate to any Palestinians who they should and should not elect as their representatives. Let us talk plainly: There is a certain tendency today to form a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the negotiations. Let us allow Jordan and the PLO to choose their representatives to this delegation, whose composition would then be discussed later in negotiations between the pertinent sides in order to include it in an international conference likely to convene in the future.

[Avidan] Do you think chances today are better than in the past for Jordan and the PLO to agree on the composition of a joint delegation to direct political negotiations with Israel in the context of an international conference?
[Al-Majid] Let us say that we in Egypt are trying to bring the PLO and Jordan closer together, although we are aware of the differences between them. Egypt has no self-serving interest in bringing about a rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO, other than our sole genuine interest to promote the peace process and stability in the region. I am sure that many people in Israel also want this.

[Avidan] Let us assume that political negotiations begin between Israeli representatives and a joint Jordanian- Palestinian delegation. In such negotiations, Israel will surely demand border alterations due to security reasons, especially in its central area, in the vicinity of Netanya. What will be Egypt's position on such a demand? Will you support it?
[Al-Majid] I believe we should respect the territorial integrity of the occupied Arab territories; we are definitely committed to this. In the event that political negotiations begin between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, both sides will have to decide for themselves what demands to raise and how to conduct and conclude the negotiations.

[Avidan] Do you think King Husayn really and truly intends to conduct direct negotiations on an agreement with Israel, either within or outside the context of an international conference, at a time when Syria, his de facto ally at present, advocates forcing a political solution on Israel or its defeat at war?
[Al-Majid] I believe King Husayn is a great leader and a very clever person. He will certainly do what is best for his country. As for Egypt, I think relations between Jordan and Syria are a matter that concerns only those countries; they are the ones to decide on what steps to take. At the same time, Egypt has been openly saying that any rapprochement between two Arab countries can only contribute to stability in the region.

[Avidan] What role do you expect the Soviet Union to play in the context of an international conference on the Middle East conflict? What do you think should be the status of the Soviet Union in the Middle East?
[Al-Majid] The Soviet Union has a definite interest in holding an international conference to solve the conflict. I believe that as a superpower the Soviet Union has a definite interest in the Middle East. In my opinion, the nations in the region must try to promote an understanding between the two superpowers, to the extent that they can. This is certainly no easy task, but I believe an international conference can convene without the participation of the Soviet Union.

[Avidan] Do you think the PLO is likely to adopt UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 without linking them to other UN General Assembly resolutions recognizing the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination, their own country, and so forth?
[Al-Majid] Resolution 242 certainly is an essential component of any package deal that would serve as a basis for any negotiations in the future. However, Resolution 242 itself does not address the question of the (political) rights of the Palestinians. Hence, I can understand 'Arafat's reservations about this resolution, so long as it does not include a clause mentioning the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination. 'Arafat's position makes a lot of sense because Resolution 242 refers to the Palestinian issue only as a problem of refugees, rather than a political problem.

When the United Nations passed Resolution 242 in 1967, it referred to the Palestinian question only in terms of the refugee problem. Today I think people are aware of the rights of the Palestinians. In my opinion, the challenge we now face is find a way to supplement Resolution 242. Egypt would like to make progress on this question in order to advance the peace process.

[Avidan] Is Egypt trying to play a constructive role in this issue? Are you trying to persuade the PLO to recognize Resolutions 242 and 338?
[Al-Majid] We are certainly playing a positive role and are trying to help on this issue. As I said before, our only interest is to establish peace in the region and we have no other, no ulterior motives in this matter. We are constantly in contact with the PLO and we are making efforts. I am not saying it is easy as far as Egypt is concerned; we are certainly making a worthwhile effort.

[Avidan] Under what conditions and when do you think Egypt will agree to resume its activities within the Arab League?
[Al-Majid] We have really not thought about this. As you know, Egypt is an Arab country. We are part of the Arab world and we certainly feel close to Arab ambitions. At the same time, it must be clear that Egypt will not accept any conditions for resuming its activities in the Arab League. We make our own decisions and we proceed according to our own interests. We will certainly welcome the resumption of relations between us and the Arab countries, but the latter were the ones who severed diplomatic ties with us, not vice versa. Therefore, if the Arab countries take the initiative and resume relations with us, we will certainly welcome it.

AL-SHA'B: U.S. Pressured Mubarak To Meet Peres

PM191331 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Details of U.S. Pressures on Egypt"]

[Text] *Al-Sha'b* has learned that President Reagan made telephone contact with President Mubarak to urge him to hold the summit meeting [with Peres] after the U.S. Administration sdrmised that the president was reluctant to hold such meeting.

Both the United States and Israel applied great pressures on the Egyptian Government in order to resolve points of differences on the arbitral compromis agreement so that the summit meeting between President Mubarak and Shim'on Peres would be held in view of the fact that Thursday and Friday offered the last chance for holding this meeting. Otherwise, there would not have been a suitable time for holding the meeting before Peres hands over office to Yitzhaq Shamir in mid-October.

This pressure began when Peres ordered the Israeli delegation to the [Tabah] talks in Cairo not to depart from the provisions of the 14-point declaration the Israeli Government issued early this year as a condition for accepting the principle of arbitration, unless some amendments that U.S. envoy Murphy might suggest were involved.

At the same time U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had several personal contacts with President Mubarak to suggest that the Egyptian delegation should show greater flexibility. There was an almost open line between the White House and the Presidential Office. Shim'on Peres had announced the withdrawal of the Israeli delegation and called for its immediate return to Tel Aviv. This prompted Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to ask the delegation not to leave as there was still a chance of resolving the differences

over the two points on defining the location of border marker No 91 in Tabah and nominating the three international aribitrators.

The U.S. and Israeli delegation complained to the Egyptian Government and requested the removal of Dr Nabil al-'Arabi as head of the Egyptian delegation because his "intransigent" stand might have resulted in the collapse of the talks and failure to hold the summit meeting. As a result, 'Ismat al-Majid assumed the Egyptian delegation's leadership.

At the end of Mubarak-Peres talks a crisis developed over issuing a joint statement. This caused the postponment of the second round of talks on Friday for 2 hours because the Egyptian and the Israeli delegations failed to draft the statement until late Friday morning.

Opposition Weekly Views Egypt-U.S. Maneuvers

PM221535 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 2 Sep 86 p 12

[Fathi Radwan article: "Egyptian-U.S. Maneuvers To Fight Whom?"]

[Excerpts] It is common knowledge that in maneuvers carried out by a country alone or jointly with another country, the military command supervising such maneuvers would visualize an enemy whom the two states would attack — or whose imminent attack they would repel. Which means that two countries — one on the African Continent and the other on the American Continent, one being of the Third World which for its arms and ammunition depends on a militarily strong country; the other being a nuclear power which spends billions on nuclear arms and ballistic missiles — are bound to have a common enemy which they are preparing to annihilate, should he think of attacking both or either of them, by pouncing on him right in his own home. The United States and Egypt agreed to conduct naval and air maneuvers in Egyptian territorial waters during the last week of August. It is proper here to wonder about the common enemy who the armies and fleets of both countries are preparing to confront. The only enemy that is threatening Egypt, and one which fought four wars against it, in 1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973, is Israel. The Egyptian president [Al-Sadat] had come to the conclusion that Egypt cannot fight Israel and that it is better to smash what he called the psychological barrier. He concluded a peace treaty with that enemy that would make the 1973 war the last of the wars.

Nevertheless, Israel continued to fight the Arabs; it bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor without provocation or attack by Iraq, and it bombed a Palestinian position in Tunisia killing or wounding hundreds of Palestinians and Tunisians without provocation by Tunisia. It also invaded Lebanon, where resistance still continues.

This means that Israel is the only enemy whose aggression Egypt must prepare itself to repel or the enemy it should attack on the grounds that offense is sometimes the best form of defense.

Therefore, if we have agreed to carry out naval and air maneuvers with the United States, then this means that Egypt's political and military leadership has agreed with the U.S. leadership on cooperating to repulse Israel if it attacks Egypt, or to attack it in order to preempt an Israeli attack for which there are signs and indications that it is under way.

But has anything of this kind occurred between Egypt and the United States, and would it be conceivable that the United States would fight Israel while day and night and on every occasion it declares that it is committed to keeping Israel stronger than all the Arab countries put together and that Israel's safety and security are one of the permanent commitments of Reagan and his successors until doomsday? [passage omitted]

If Reagan and Mubarak decided to prepare to fight Egypt's enemy, does this mean that Egypt has an enemy which the presidency knows about and we do not? Or is the aim of this training merely to stage a military demonstration in which Egypt would appear as a partner of the United States in a quest for political objectives, or that political and ideological unity between Egypt and the United States has reached a point that no sooner does the United States think of an air, land, or sea exercise than our forces join it out of an excessive demonstration of a conciliatory attitude and subordination?

If neither case is true, then the only alternative is indicated by the following signs: that the United States wants to provoke or terrorize Libya, and as Egypt bears no love for Al-Qadhdhafi or sympathy for his regime, it saw no harm in joining the maneuvers. [passage omitted]

This means Egypt has chosen to participate in maneuvers which could not have been directed against our only enemy but rather in maneuvers that are suspect at the very least. The maneuvers took place at a time when U.S. quarters were alleging that they have evidence of Al-Qadhdhafi's intention to resume acts of terrorism. The United States decided that this was the time to provoke Al-Qadhdhafi in order to smash his head with its stick and remind him of the existence of this stick in Reagan's hand, the stick that he used before. [passage omitted]

What has prompted our exalted government to agree to maneuvers in its territorial waters adjacent to the Gulf of Sidra and to collude with a country that will never fight our enemy and will never serve our military objectives? Is this not a very poor picture of Egypt's political subordination to the United States that brooks no argument?

We hope that Egyptian official spokesmen will cease talking about evidence of Egypt's independence of the United States because the picture that we see is the opposite, and I do not think we will see a different picture until World War III starts. The United States is doing all it can to light the fuse of that war because it imagines that any delay in lighting it will lead to the balance tipping in favor of the Soviet Union.

President Congratulates King Fahd on National Day

JN231112 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz congratulating him on Saudi Arabia's national day.

The cable said: On the occasion of your celebration of the national day of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, it pleases me to extend to your majesty on behalf of Iraq and in my name the warmest congratulations and best wishes. I wish you good health and happiness and the fraternal Saudi people continued progress and prosperity. I hope that the brotherly relations and existing cooperation between Iraq and Saudi Arabia will continue to develop with the aim of benefiting our Arab nation and preserving its dignity and sovereignty.

Saddam Husayn Confers With Yasir 'Arafat

JN231946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who reiterated the PLO's stand by Iraq's side in its just and legitimate defense of the Arab nation's dignity and pride against the Iranian regime's aggression. He also praised Iraq's response to the efforts by regional and international bodies and organizations to end the war and Iraq's constant call for a just and honorable peace.

President Saddam Husayn emphasized Iraq's stand on the Palestine question and its support for the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate rights under the leadership of the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

President Decorates Air Force Commander, Pilots

JN221946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1718 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has stated that September always brings to mind the supercilious and evil attitude of the Khomeyniite clique which seems to have mobilized all the evil inclinations and the grudges harbored by some quarters to unleash aggressions against Iraq. President Saddam Husayn also said that the month of September makes us remember that we have told them that they will be deluding themselves if they imagine that they can harm Iraq.

President Saddam Husayn was speaking at a ceremony here today where he bestowed medals of valor and the title of Al-Qadisiyah hero on the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense commander and several Iraqi pilots. President Saddam Husayn added that life dictates that good people should offer sacrifices when they are threatened in order to safeguard lofty principles, some of which have been derived from divine principles.

President Saddam Husayn added that Iraq will be forced to destroy the Iranian economic infrastructure so that the starving Iranian people will tell their rulers that they must end the war because this war has made them suffer extreme hunger and needlessly shed their blood. [passage omitted]

President Saddam Husayn then spoke about the state of the Iranian Air Force since the beginning of the war, stressing that the Iranian regime destroyed its Air Force with its own hands when it exhausted the major part of the Air Force in the first month of the war, while Iraq acted in accordance with the slogan that one must not use all one's capabilities unless it has been ascertained that one can definitively settle matters with these capabilities. [passage omitted]

President Saddam Husayn stressed that Iraq has not yet used all of its Air Force capabilities to destroy the Iranian economic infrastructure and will be forced to destroy this infrastructure. [passage omitted]

Speaking about the role of the other forces in the battlefield, President Saddam Husayn said that their role is to prevent the enemy from occupying even small areas of land and that any small area the enemy occupied will be regained by Iraq 1, 2, or 6 months later as long as the war continues. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Visit of Czechoslovak Official

Meets With Industry Minister

JN201418 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1336 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA) — Subhi Yasin, Iraqi minister of industry and minerals, met here today with Vladimir Janza, minister deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission, and the accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, they reviewed relations in the developing cooperation between the two countries and explored new areas of cooperation.

Janza highly valued the developing relations in all fields and stressed their potential for further improvement.

Received by Ramadan

JN201657 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Vladimir Janza, minister deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission, today.

During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations and explored ways to develop them in the interest of the two countries.

Dr Samal Majid Faraj, minister of planning, and the Czechoslovak ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Confers With Oil Minister

JN221429 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1053 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Gasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi conferred here today with Vladimir Janza, minister deputy chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commis-

sion, and his delegation. During the meeting, the ministers discussed prospects for bilateral cooperation in oil-related fields and means to enhance it.

Economic Cooperation Protocol Signed

JN221514 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — Iraq and the CSSR signed a joint cooperation protocol in the sphere of planning and on methods of preparing development plans. Planning Minister Dr Samal Majid Farid signed the protocol for Iraq while Vladimir Janza, minister deputy chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, signed it for the CSSR.

In a statement on the occasion, Dr Samal Majid Farid said that bilateral economic relations will develop qualitatively in the next stage. Janza said that his visit to Iraq was fruitful and will enhance joint cooperation in all fields.

The protocol covers increased economic cooperation and the exchange of expertise and training programs in the sphere of planning.

Departs Baghdad 23 Sep

JN231206 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Sep (INA) — Vladimir Janza, minister deputy chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, and the accompanying delegation left Baghdad this afternoon following a 6-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, a protocol of cooperation in the fields of planning and development plans was signed.

In a statement to INA before leaving Baghdad, the Czechoslovak official said that his visit to Iraq and the talks held there were very successful and aimed at developing economic relations in the interest of the people of the two friendly countries.

Industry Minister Leaves for Rome 22 Sep

JN221426 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1048 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA) — Industry and Minerals Minister Subhi Yasin left for Rome today as head of an Iraqi delegation on a visit to Italy that will last several days. The minister will hold talks with Italian officials to enhance bilateral industrial cooperation.

INA Cites Navy Commander on Iranian Maritime Losses

JN231258 Baghdad INA in English 1230 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Iran has lost around 25 vessels, thanks to the effective strikes of Iraq's Navy, the commander of the Iraqi naval force and coastal defence said.

In an interview to appear in tomorrow's issue of *Alif Ba'*, an Iraqi weekly, the commander mentioned that this year "has been a distinguished year in terms of activities carried out by the Iraqi naval force," adding, during this year, the Navy of Iraq managed to destroy more than 20 oil tankers in the vicinity and to the south of Khark, imposed an effective siege on Iranian units at Al-Faw sector, shattered more than 40 vessels and barges that the Iranian troops attempted to use, and attacked targets in the Iranian territorial waters.

The commander added that the Iraqi Navy would go on sieging the Iranian naval force north of the Gulf pointing out that Iranian ports to the north of the Arab Gulf, in the forefront of them Bandar-e Khomeyni, are still closed with no vessels calling on them. The commander stressed that as the war enters its seventh year the Iraqi Navy is determined to intensify its blows and attack targets at places that the Iranians did not expect, hence further compounding losses of the Iranian regime.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian Plane Downed

JN231938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has said an enemy plane penetrated Iraq's international border in the southern sector of the operations theater at 1445 [1045 GMT] today. In a statement to INA tonight, the spokesman added the air defenses managed to hit the plane before it penetrated deep into Iraq and it was seen crashing ablaze without achieving any of its aims.

Iranian military communique No 2,603, issued this evening, stated that Iranian planes bombed the Al-Rumaylah oil installations and returned safely after carrying out the strike.

Communique No 2,374

JN231637 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,374 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With successive victories and increasing determination, Iraq's men are creating with their own hands a brilliant future and final victory for great Iraq.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today.

1. As part of the enemy's abortive attempt to raise the deteriorating morale of its forces and as part of the search for any opportunity, regardless of how small, to exploit it in order to continue the campaign of charlatanism, lies, and cheap buffoonery, at 2030 [1630 GMT] yesterday evening the enemy dispatched a number of gunboats carrying personnel and a number of infantry troops in an attempt to approach our front positions on the eastern bank of the southern part of Majnun oil field. Immediately afterward, the merciless fire of the Iraqis pounded the enemy forces directed by the heroes of the valiant Al-Husayn forces. Most of the enemy gunboats with their occupants were destroyed, most of the infantry force was killed, and the few who survived fled.

At 0130 today [2130 GMT 22 Sep], the enemy repeated its desperate attempt with gunboats and infantry men in the same area. Once again, the Al-Husayn forces were lying in wait for them. Blessed be these men. They annihilated most of the enemy's new force and turned the gunboats, with all their occupants, into burning debris. A large number of enemy personnel were captured while the remaining few fled. The situation was settled completely in favor of our triumphant forces. God bless the faithful men of the triumphant Al-Husayn forces, whose name has always been linked to numerous epics — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Glory and pride to the heroic soldiers of the III Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Praise be to God, who champions the faithful. Go to hell, O Khomeyniite rogues, you and your evil intentions.

2. Six enemy soldiers were killed, one 81-mm mortar was destroyed, and one vehicle and two ammunition dumps were set ablaze in the V Army Corps northern sector.

3. Four enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and one machine gun emplacement was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

4. One of our combat patrols in the II Army Corps central sector destroyed one enemy SPG-9 gun and two infantry positions, killing or wounding their occupants. The patrol returned safely to its positions.

5. One enemy soldier was killed, one vehicle and two ammunition dumps were set ablaze, and two gun emplacements were destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

6. The malicious enemy forces shelled the village of Biyarah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 September 1986

Cable Sent to Mubarak Protesting Summit

JN231949 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] It was learned in Amman today that some Jordanian personalities, including former Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, sent a cable to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak protesting the Egyptian-Israeli summit held in Alexandria on 11 September. The 24 Jordanians who signed the cable regretted that the Egyptian-Israeli statement issued after the summit contained no reference to the Palestinian people's sacred right to self-determination. The Jordanian personalities expressed disappointment and doubts over the chances for peace as long as the United States continues to ignore Arab rights and to remain totally biased toward Israel.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Analyzes Terrorist Acts in France

JN231203 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The Will of Peace is Stronger Than the Weapon of Terrorism"]

[Text] Jordan's frank and clear denunciation of international terrorism has always been, and will continue to be, based on its conviction that there is a distinction between terrorism as a criminal means to achieve destructive objectives, and the legitimate struggle for peoples who suffer from the yoke of occupation, aggression, and hegemony.

During the UN General Assembly opening session last year, King Husayn addressed the international community and condemned terrorism and acts of killing human beings under false slogans that seek to undermine the honorable stands of the legitimate Arab struggle against the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation.

Since that time, Jordan's stands have been clear regarding acts of terrorism. King Husayn's affirmation to French President Miterrand concerning Jordan's denunciation of the hostile terrorist onslaught against France stresses the principled Jordanian stand, which rejects the blackmail and threats reflected by terrorism and its bloody acts anywhere in the world.

If the terrorist operations against the U.S. airliner at Karachi Airport and in the Jewish synagogue in Istanbul were aimed to undermine these two Islamic states' stands and sow the seeds ofestrangement between the Arab and Islamic words, the current acts of terrorism against France are part of a larger conspiracy which seeks to ignite hostility between France and the Arab states and to force France to change its just and firm stands toward the Arab issues, particularly the Palestine question, the Gulf war, and Lebanon.

We are confident that France is aware of the objectives of the terorists and those who stand behind them, and that it is able to foil the threats and blackmail and continue its firm and principled stands.

It was clear that France's support for an international conference for peace and its call, along with the USSR, for this conference, would be a target for the sides which do not believe in a constructive dialogue and peaceful means for settling international conflicts. This is the reason for the current terrorist campaign against France and why the USSR is being exposed to a campaign of escalating political tension with the United States.

At the same time, terrorist Israeli threats are being escalated in the region against Syria and Lebanon in an attempt to create confusion and political disturbances in the region and to foil the efforts being exerted to realize a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict within the framework of an international conference.

The objective of terrorism has been exposed and will not lead to anything except the killing of more innocent people. The will of right is stronger and the road to peace is bigger than explosives and extremsit policies which are adopted by the enemies of peace, right, and justice in this world.

Prime Minister Returns From Paris 23 Sep

JN231931 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i, returned to Amman from Paris a short while ago. Earlier in Paris, Prime Minister al-Rifa'i conveyed a message from his majesty the king to French President Francois Mitterrand during a meeting at the Elysee Palace. The prime minister's talks with President Mitterrand focused on Middle East developments and efforts to convene an international peace conference. [passage omitted]

New Group Claims Kidnappings, Publishes Photographs

NC241035 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 24 (AFP) — The Organization of Revolutionary Justice (ORJ) claimed Wednesday that it had kidnapped an American and a Frenchman in Beirut, publishing photographs of them both.

The statement, which appeared in the Lebanese daily *Al-Nahar*, was accompanied by the first ever photograph issued of Joseph James Cicippio, 56, an accountant at the American University of Beirut, since his abduction.

Mr Cicippio was kidnapped from the campus on September 12, and the photograph showed him in a light-coloured open neck shirt. His kidnap had already been claimed by a pro-Libyan group, the "Arab Revolutionary Cells - 'Umar al-Mukhtar Forces."

The group also announced it had kidnapped a Frenchman it named as Marcel Kaudri, whom it said was a member of France's "anti-terrorist services."

The French Embassy here was unable to confirm the disappearance, saying no Mr Kaudri was registered at the consulate, but observers pointed out that the spelling was a transliteration from Arabic.

The claim was backed up by a poor-quality polaroid photograph said to be of Mr Kaudri. The ORJ gave neither the date nor the circumstances of the kidnapping, but said he would appear before a "tribunal of revolutionary justice."

The group claimed the kidnapping last March of a team of four French television journalists, two of whom — Philippe Rochot and Georges Hansen — were subsequently released. Seven French hostages are still held in Lebanon.

In its statement, the ORJ accused France of reinforcing its links with the "Black House" (White House) and American intelligence services by the day, and carrying out an open war against "the oppressed." However, the group denied involvement in the recent terrorist bombings in Paris.

Kidnapped AFP Employee Released

NC232002 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Journalist Salim Karam, an employee of AFP, was released in Beirut's southern suburb this afternoon. Karam was kidnapped on Sunday morning on the Al-Kafa'at-Al-Murayjah crossing point as he was going to the agency's offices in west Beirut.

Israeli Planes Raid Mountain Areas 23 Sep

NC231507 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1441 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] [Announcer] Here is a newsflash:

[Reporter] We were informed by a security source a short while ago that Zionist warplanes are raiding some of the mountain areas. We will keep you informed of all developments as soon as we receive the news.

[Announcer] Enemy Zionist air raids are taking place in some mountain areas at this moment. We have just been informed that Zionist warplanes carried out a raid on the mountain area. The attacks extended to Bahamun, Hill 888, Baysur, and Aramun hill.

Here is more from the newsdesk:

[Reporter] According to security sources, Zionist warplanes are still flying over the mountain area. Fire can be seen raging in the areas which were the targets of the attacks. These targets have not been identified precisely. Large fires broke out in areas near 'Aramun, Shimlan, and Ra's al-Jabal. Enemy planes are continuing to fly over Lebanese territory at medium altitude.

IDF Reinforcements Sent to Metullah

NC231133 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent in the south, the enemy Israeli forces have sent an armored brigade composed of 100 tanks and 15 artillery guns to Metullah village. A UNIFIL spokesman confirmed this report today. He said that an armored force consisting of 100 vehicles has been stationed in the occupied township of Metullah since last night. [passage omitted]

In light of this situation, the Amal movement has declared a state of maximum alert among its cadres in the south. An Amal member affirmed that this order was given in the wake of reports about a possible incursion.

IDF Armored Force Enters South

NC241124 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] We have just received the following report:

At 0800 today, five Israeli armored vehicles and 50 troops penetrated the area in Al-'Urqub where the Norwegian UNIFIL contingent is deployed. The Israeli force set up checkpoints at the entrances to the villages and imposed a curfew on the area. The force then conducted a wide-scale search in the villages of Kafr Shuba, Al-Habbariyah, and Rashaya al-Fukhkhar. Seven citizens were interrogated during the 4 hour search. The Norwegian contingent, however, did nothing but watch the Israeli forces.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese Army forces deployed in western Al-Biqa' have declared a maximum state of alert in anticipation of any emergency. This came after the Israeli enemy and Lahd militias were spotted massing troops and placing 175-mm artillery guns along the lines of Al-Surayri, Lucy, Tallat al-Admadiyah, and Ibil al-Saqy.

Syrian Forces in Al-Biqa' on 'Maximum Alert'

NC231705 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an has chaired a meeting in his office in 'Anjar, attended by senior Syrian officers in Al-Biqa' and commanders of the various corps in the area. He asked them to maintain a state of maximum alert in view of the present dangerous situation. He also announced that the Syrian Government has information to the effect that a wide-scale Israeli operation is imminent, and is expected to take place in western Al-Biqa'.

Earlier, the Syrian command in Al-Biqa' had ordered its forces to be on maximum alert.

Al-Jumayyil Speech Marks Inauguration Anniversary

NC231533 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1311 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Speech by President Amin al-Jumayyil to mark the start of his 5th year in office at the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya — live]

[Text] Fellow Lebanese: I greet you on this occasion, and address you and every Lebanese, appealing to your minds and hearts. I share the prolonged suffering of all Lebanese. Together with you I renew my faith in this country as a free, sovereign, and independent homeland. [applause]

Four years have elapsed since I took office, 4 years amid a crisis the features of which emerged in the late sixties and exploded in the mid-seventies. Lebanon is carrying the full weight of this crisis, which has killed and displaced thousands of our kinsmen. It has destroyed our institutions, paralyzed our productive sectors, swept many of us into the conflict, and flung Lebanon into the forefront of events.

Despite the war and its ordeal, Lebanon remains alive. The war has exhausted it, but has failed to kill its spirit of initiative and life itself. [applause] It has exhausted its people, but has failed to extinguish the torch of hope heralding a new dawn.

Fellow Lebanese, our drawn-out and bitter experience has made us all share in the suffering. I hear your voices, the voices of mothers and fathers worried about the future and fate of their children. I hear the voices of the perplexed youths who do not know what to expect; the voice of the Lebanese who is trying to earn his livelihood; the voice of the child who is weeping because he is hungry; the voice of the sick man who is unable to pay the costs of hospitalization; the voice of the displaced man who lives with just the memory of his village and house; and the voice of the citizen who is bereft of essential services provided by the state. I sympathize with these voices, and my determination grows to turn perplexity and anxiety into reassurance and confidence, need into sufficiency, weeping into happiness, inability into ability, and displacement into homecoming. [applause]

I will remain with you, loyal to the struggle not only by virtue of my constitutional responsibilities [applause] but out of my national responsibilities also. [applause] My position, derived from your steadfastness, is firm and unshakable. It is an incentive and motive to make this a pioneering homeland in the region and the world, in which all concepts of freedom, dignity, glory, and creativity can manifest themselves. This is how we want Lebanon, and this is the Lebanon we are working for.

Fellow Lebanese, you have risen to the challenge and confronted it, and you have been steadfast. Steadfastness in circumstances such as those we have experienced is an effective weapon. You persevered in your work. You risked your lives. Your will to survive defied extinction, and your inner determination to live challenged death. [applause] You kept your patience in order to preserve Lebanon's pride and dignity. All the wagers against you have collapsed. Only your wager, that Lebanon will be preserved as a homeland for coexistence and liberties, remains. I shared in this wager when I assumed the responsibilities of the presidency and was sworn in. On that day, all I had was the Constitution and my trust in Lebanon and its steadfastness. Like you I have persevered and resisted. Like you, I have encountered difficulties and various dangers. My steadfastness and yours represent the fulfillment of my oath, loyalty to my principles, and harmony with our national convictions. [applause]

The initiative which I took on Army Day was an expression and embodiment of these convictions. The initiative would not have been accepted if it had not proceeded from reality and truth. It has been given effective realization by its acceptance by the prime minister and the cabinet. Together, they have begun the march of dialogue and concord.

Fellow Lebanese, the fact that we are coming together after so long a time is in itself a positive step along the path of mutual understanding. Similarly, the desire to reach understanding and agreement is an advanced step on the path of deliverance. There will be no retreat from dialogue. We must accelerate the process before events overwhelm the homeland, leading to the loss of this opportunity and the loss of the benefits to be obtained from all the proposals which have been made. Let us hasten our steps, and not allow any dispute, however serious, to undermine our determination. Let us face the issue together; let our positions be worthy of those who are responsible for historic decisions. Let us proceed in a spirit of national courage and sacrifice, so that the dialogue may attain its goal and we may reap its fruits.

I announce today, as head of state and president of all the Lebanese, that I will support [applause] all the conclusions reached by the Government Dialogue Committee, so that they may be implemented in accordance with constitutional procedures. I will keep the ministerial council in session in order to carry out reform projects. I am convinced that dialogue is the way to Lebanese unity. I will not permit it to stop or fail. [applause]

Fellow Lebanese, our choice is a free one. Because it is free, this choice is not subject to veto or division. Furthermore, it is not subject to the politics of circumstance. The only limits on it are: The essence of Lebanon's existence, its independence, sovereignty, liberty, and the integrity of its territory and people. [applause] The preservation of our freedom of choice and independent decisionmaking is linked to that of our constitutional

institutions as a framework for every change. This is the guarantee that imparts constancy and permanence to every decision.

Fellow Lebanese: Lebanon is living under pressure, and decisive developments are taking place on its territory. We have worked for mutual understanding, unity, and a return to legitimacy and constitutional procedures. This is mandated not merely by the need to be delivered from intercommunal fighting, but is also made imperative by the need to confront these developments. A danger hovers over southern Lebanon — the danger of murder, partitioning, fragmentation, and alienation. The territory of the south has neither a sect nor a party to make the situation one involving two sects or two parties. This is not warranted. What afflicts Marj 'Uyun and Shab'a, for example, afflicts Bikfayya, Juniyah, and Tripoli. What afflicts the south, afflicts all Lebanon. [applause] We insist on a total Israeli withdrawal and the deployment of the UN forces as far as the southern border, in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions. I urge the citizens of the south and all the people of Lebanon to support the UN forces which have been steadfast in the face of the challenges confronting them. In my name, and on behalf of all the Lebanese people, I express our profound appreciation for the great sacrifices the UNIFIL has made for Lebanon's sake.

I call upon responsible and concerned leaders to come together in a historic meeting by which we will surmount all differences, to proceed to influential capitals that can play effective roles, and to go to international forums with a unified position in order to assert Lebanon's right to its south and the south's right to a complete reintegration to the homeland. In this way, we will enable international legitimacy, especially represented by the UN forces, to carry out its role in assisting us to end all forms of occupation, security chaos, and disorder and to extend national sovereignty to every inch of southern Lebanon.

Just as the south was the spark that ignited the violence, and led to the breakout of war, we hold that the deliverance of the south will introduce stability and deliverance in all of Lebanon. [applause] We fear that we may find ourselves with the sudden withdrawal of the UN forces without having formulated such a position, at a time when we are trying to ensure Israel's withdrawal.

Fellow Lebanese, responsibility for the south is not restricted to Lebanon alone, but extends to the other Arab countries. The territory is Arab, and I do not believe that our Arab brothers can allow a new Arab territory to be sliced up and fragmented. Hence, I appeal to all sisterly Arab countries in general, and to Syria, under the leadership of brother President Hafiz al-Asad, in particular, to support us, show solidarity with us, and help save us from this distressing situation. That which threatens Lebanon, threatens Syria. That which afflicts Lebanon, afflicts Syria. The danger that we are facing is one and the same. [applause]

Fellow Lebanese, there is another danger which looms large and threatens Lebanon's reputation in the region and the world. Lebanon has been known throughout history for its bright cultural image and its unique role; its name has been associated with science, creativity, and knowledge. In the eyes of the world today, however, Lebanon is associated with terrorism. Terrorism has never been one of our traditions. Our heritage has been one of openness, interaction, and civilization. Lebanon and its people have now become the victims of foreign terrorism. The absence of state authority, the undermining of its role, and the continued attack on it have helped the spread of terrorism. A part of Lebanon has become an open territory, where every terrorist and every fighter for a cause which has nothing to do with Lebanon can do as he pleases. Because terrorist operations are still being carried out on Lebanese territory, the state must be supported so that it may contribute its intrinsic strength to the suppression of all violations of security in Lebanon. Anyone who wishes to end terrorism which originates in Lebanon or is practiced here must help the Lebanese state to impose its full authority on its own territory. Lebanon can then achieve stability, pursue its cultural role, and maintain its purity of origin.

Fellow Lebanese, ever since I assumed the presidency I have been rejecting the concept of accepting and living with the Lebanese crisis. I have resolved to try and put an end to this crisis and its effects. [applause] Today I am more determined than ever to intensify my efforts to resolve the crisis and make it a thing of the past, so that I may hand Lebanon over to my successor free, united, sovereign, and independent.

Fellow Lebanese, my pledge to you is that I will remain a guardian of Lebanese freedom and continue to encourage dialogue as a way to reform. The hopes of the Lebanese people are pinned on this dialogue. My pledge to you is that I will make Lebanon a homeland in which all Lebanese will be equal [applause] and in which all Lebanese can live in complete freedom and dignity.

Fellow Lebanese, who are dear to my heart, I have great confidence in Lebanon and great hope in you. Let every Lebanese add his voice to mine and join hands with me so that together we may achieve the salvation of our country — the Lebanon of harmony, prosperity, and peace. Long life to you, and long live Lebanon. [applause]

U.N. Envoy 'Astonished' by U.S. Position

NC240820 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Interview with UN Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri by Voice of Lebanon correspondent Emil Harb in New York on 23 September — recorded]

[Text] [Harb] Mr Ambassador, how do you view the UN Security Council vote on the French resolution?

[Fakhuri] The French draft resolution, as you know, was approved with 14 votes in favor and the Americans abstaining. We are astonished and dismayed by the U.S. abstention. This resolution merely confirms Resolution 425, which was crafted by the United States.

We cannot say that Lebanon was very satisfied with Resolution 425, but under the circumstances, and bearing in mind the special U.S.-Israeli ties, such a resolution, with all its drawbacks, was acceptable to us.

I hope I am right in thinking that the U.S. position will not have any practical repercussions. I think that the Americans and their delegation have the wrong point of view. Their strong ties with Israel put them in a critical situation whenever the UN Security Council debates a draft resolution calling for Israel's withdrawal [from southern Lebanon]. This also affects their voting on resolutions related to UNIFIL deployment in the south, or resolutions condemning Israel and its practices. This is a well-known fact, as the U.S. has vetoed many Lebanese draft resolutions which presented our case from a humanitarian perspective.

[Harb] What does Lebanon expect will be done to implement the resolution and to guarantee UNIFIL's safety and orderly functioning?

[Fakhuri] The UN secretary general will submit a new report to the Security Council within 3 weeks. We hope that the Security Council and its permanent and non-permanent members would understand the situation in southern Lebanon and see the threat which this problem poses not only to UNIFIL but to the local inhabitants. It also threatens the land of the south and the Lebanese as a whole. It is possible to implement Resolution 425 if there is enough good will and if the Security Council exercises its authority properly.

Still, the future of south Lebanon and of the resolution passed today is uncertain. In my speech to the Security Council today, I asked what will happen after the UN secretary general presents his report and what will be the future of UNIFIL. I am not really pessimistic, but I am not terribly optimistic either.

Fadlallah Denies Hizballah Attacking French

LD231250 Kuwait KUNA in English 1214 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, Sept 23 (KUNA) — France has become the main target of terrorist attacks, inside as well as outside, because she is "behaving like an executant" of the American policy in Lebanon, said Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, leader of the pro-Iranian Hizballahis.

France, he said, "has lost her independence in foreign policy, that is why she is paying the bill for the American policy and not that of France of human rights."

In an interview released today by *Le Quotidien De Paris* daily newspaper, Fadlallah condemned the bomb explosions in the capital which killed and injured a large number of innocent civilians, saying that "killing innocents in a premeditated way is [word indistinct] whatever the method used," and that it was against the law of the Holy Koran.

He, however, hinted at the possible involvement of American and Israeli intelligence services, "or even Middle-Eastern," in those criminal acts "aimed at making France react in an extremist way falling in line with the framework of the American and Israeli policy in the region."

Referring to attacks perpetrated against the French contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in south Lebanon, four soldiers were killed and 33 injured since the beginning of August, Fadlallah said the Hizballahis were not responsible for those acts.

"We are opposed to the UNIFIL, but that does not mean that we are necessarily behind the attacks, and we are demanding an investigation," he added.

"Considering the political, military and other kind of anarchy prevailing in Lebanon, we dismiss accusations not based on real facts," he said.

We have nothing against the soldiers of the UNIFIL, he went on, it is the policy the Security Council has imposed on that force, and notably the Resolution 425 which is aimed at solving the Palestinian problem to the benefit of Israel, that we condemn.

The UNIFIL, Fadlallah continued, "is there to upset the heroic acts of the 'Mujahidins' against the Israeli occupying forces instead of protecting people of the region against Israel."

"We want the Israelis to withdraw from Lebanon without having, in exchange, to recognise Israel, as Egypt did in exchange for the pullout from the Sinai," he said and added that Israel was a danger for the whole region.

Fadlallah denied being an "executant" of the Iranian policy in Lebanon and stated that he was carrying out his own policy, based on Islam and "complementary to all the forces in the Islamic world."

Netherlands To Close Embassy in West Beirut

NC240641 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The Netherlands Government has authorized the Belgian Embassy in Beirut to grant entry visas on its behalf to Lebanese citizens. This step follows a decision by the Netherlands to close its embassy in West Beirut in light of the current security situation.

Rise of Movement for Islamic Republic Viewed

WA231700 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 13 Sep pp 24-25

[by As'ad Haydar]

[Excerpt] Many letters arrived by mail in Paris last weekend, among them one addresed to *Al-Mustaqbal* carrying a new and strange postage stamp. Written on it in both Arabic and French was "The Islamic Republic of Lebanon" and a picture of the American Embassy, which was destroyed a while back in a suicide operation. It seems that having the word "Lebanon" on the stamp made it easy for the letters to pass through the mail and reach their destinations without any problems. The content of the letters was not important, including the one sent to *Al-Mustaqbal*, since all it had were cuttings from newspaper articles dealing with boobytrapped cars in west Beirut. It is clear that the purpose of this letter is not to be found in its contents,

but rather in the postage stamp on its envelope. If "a letter can be read through its address" [proverb], then the message sent to *Al-Mustaqbal* can be read through the stamps bearing the name "The Islamic Republic of Lebanon," as well as by examining this movement whose echoes have reached Paris.

The streets of Beirut have witnessed in recent weeks the distribution of pamphlets calling for the establishment of an Islamic Republic. In them were quotes and announcements from high Sunni and Shi'ite religious leaders. All the pamphlets opened with opinions of Imam Khomeini and his successor Hoseyn Montazeri. This "message" is not a new one, and those who advocate that Lebanon become an "Islamic Republic" are not only today's generation or the children of this war, for this call for the establishment of an "Islamic Republic" in Lebanon is an old one. Here is what Sadiq al-Musawi, a prominent intellectual who favors such a republic, says: "My request for the establishment of an Islamic authority in Lebanon and for Muslims to administer the affairs of their country themselves was not born today or yesterday. I was urging people to do so when such a call was not looked upon favorably among Muslim circles in Lebanon." What is new is that the voice of those who advocate this cause became louder as they became prominent in the political scene in Lebanon. This advocacy became evident through some preliminary forms such as an illegal postage stamp, but it has far-reaching dimensions. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad, Khaddam Receive Algeria's Messaadia

JN231802 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the Algerian FLN Permanent Secretariat, at 1915 today. The meeting was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-halim Khaddam. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam also received Mohamed Cherif Messaadia at 1745 today. During the meeting, talks revolved around the situation in the region and bilateral relations.

AL-BA'TH on Israeli Practicies in S. Lebanon

JN231040 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 23 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Lebanese Resistance's Battle, the Battle of the Arabs", *Al-Ba'th* says: At a time of increasing calls, both diplomatic and official, for the withdrawal of the Zionist forces from the occupied Lebanese territory and the evacuation of the so-called border strip by the occupation forces to facilitate the work of UNIFIL and complete its deployment along the Lebanese-Palestinian borders, the Zionist army, under the cover of agent Lahd's militias, is launching a campaign of terrorism, searches and killings, on the pretext of looking for Lebanese resistance bases. The Zionist enemy is ignoring all calls by the United Nations and its member-states to implement Resolution 425 and Israel's complete withdrawal from the Lebanese territory.

Al-Ba'th says: The report by the UN secretary general to its current session confirmed beyond any doubt that the Israeli occupation authorities are the only side accused of carrying out aggressions against UNIFIL. It also confirmed that the just, logical solution to the explosive situation in the south lies in implementing Resolution 425 and Israel's withdrawal from the Lebanese territory so that Lebanon may exercise sovereignty over all of its territory. *Al-Ba'th* adds: By continuing to impair UN resolutions and by rejecting the UN secretary general's report, Israel confirms its continuous aggressive course, its ambitions in the Arab territories, and its violation of all international charters. It also reveals the true meaning of Israel's presence on Lebanese territory under the pretext of security requirements to which it resorts to carry out its aggression and expansion.

Al-Ba'th concludes: As it continues to deliver blows to the Zionist enemy and treasonous Lahd agents, the Lebanese resistance will not be frightened by the Zionist enemy leader's threats and will not, under any circumstances, give up its right to carry out armed struggle to liberate every inch of Lebanese territory, backed by the Lebanese people, the Arab masses, and their militant vanguards headed by Syria, until the occupier is defeated and until the agents are slain on the land they sold so cheaply to the Zionist enemy.

DPRK Military Attache Holds News Conference

JN231627 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus — Colonel (Chang Chang-hu), DPRK military attache in Damascus, has praised the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the DPRK through the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. In a news conference today at the DPRK Embassy in Damascus, he praised the great achievements in Syria under the historic leadership of President struggler Hafiz al-Asad. He referred to the continuous, provocative, and aggressive attempts by U.S. imperialists and the agent clique in South Korea to launch a new war against the people of the DPRK.

Concluding his news conference, Col (Chang Chang-hu) expressed the stand of the DPRK people and army alongside the Syrian people and heroic army in their militant struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

Shamir on South Lebanon, Political Talks

TA230707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0515 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami on 22 September at Ben-Gurion Airport, prior to his departure for New York — recorded]]

[Text][Ben-'Ami] Vice Prime Minister Shamir will devote a large portion of his meetings in New York to the Middle East issue and to the tension in southern Lebanon. We asked Shamir whether he intends to react to the demand or proposal of the UN secretary general that the IDF completely evacuate the security strip because its presence there is causing UNIFIL problems.

[Shamir] If I have the opportunity I will say this privately to the UN secretary general and I will certainly explain this in my speech: Israel cannot evacuate the security strip because this territory would thereby cease to exist, and we cannot count on UNIFIL to guarantee our security along the border with Lebanon, or the security of northern Israel.

[Ben-'Ami] And if UNIFIL decides to leave the area?

[Shamir] We will find a solution; after all, we did not bring in UNIFIL. UNIFIL is having difficulties because of the situation in Lebanon, and it is not our fault. Had there been a normal government in Lebanon, capable of maintaining order and security, then UNIFIL could have fulfilled its duty. As things stand today, it cannot do so. It has difficulties.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Shamir, do you think that because of the increased attacks on the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in southern Lebanon, Israel is obligated to help and increase its presence there?

[Shamir] Israel must help the ASL, because the latter plays a crucial role in maintaining security in southern Lebanon and on our northern border. It prevents infiltrations and Katyusha attacks, and Israel must help the ASL. This is what we are doing and will continue to do.

[Ben-'Ami] Until late last night, the time of his departure for New York, Mr Shamir was not briefed about the meeting between Peres and Shevardnadze. We asked the foreign minister about his upcoming talks with Shevardnadze's counterparts from Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland:

[Shamir] I will meet my Polish counterpart; we will discuss bilateral relations, which are being renewed these days. I have some ideas, and I heard that the Polish foreign minister also has some ideas in this area.

[Ben-'Ami] Are there any meetings with African leaders anticipated?

[Shamir] There will be meetings with foreign ministers of several African countries, among them some that do not have diplomatic relations with us.

[Ben-'Ami] You cannot divulge who they are?

[Shamir] As usual, I cannot do so.

[Ben-'Ami] However, I can say that so far, there have been agreements to hold meetings with the foreign ministers of Nigeria and Senegal. Other African foreign ministers are under heavy Soviet pressure not to meet Shamir.

Raps UN Resolution

TA240546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir has expressed sorrow at the UN Security Council resolution [calling for Israel's withdrawal from the security zone in southern Lebanon]. He said that it not only ignores the security needs of Israel's northern settlements, but also those of the security zone itself. The foreign minister emphasized that Israel will continue to fulfill its obligations in the area. The Voice of Israel correspondent in the United States adds that Shamir also expressed regret over the continuing attacks on the UNIFIL force in south Lebanon.

Rabin Reiterates Support for S. Lebanese Army

TA230536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Israel will do its utmost to bring about a total and painful defeat to those who attack the south Lebanese army [SLA] in the security zone. Rabin was speaking last night to a gathering of handicapped ex-soldiers at Kibbutz Geva' near 'Aful, and reporter Vivien Royston asked him if Israel means to give the SLA unlimited support:

[Begin Rabin recording] I don't know what is meant by the expression unlimited support. I believe it means what we have said in the past: The existence of the security zone, and the SLA as part of it, is an element, and a considerable element, in our overall policy to give peace to the people in the northern part of Israel and to the Lebanese who reside in the security zone. Therefore, as in the past, at present and in the future we will increase our backing of the SLA whenever the terrorist activities increase. We will reduce our activity whenever the activity of the terrorist groups are reduced too. I believe that the essence of our policy at present is to create conditions that will give support to the SLA if its positions are attacked again, to do the utmost to bring about a total and painful failure, to those who attack them, or to anyone who tries to carry out any attack on the security zone or against targets in Israel. [end recording]

Rabin Tours ASL Outposts, Comments on Aid

TA231706 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Report by correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] Minister Rabin today toured army of southern Lebanon [ASL] outposts in the town of Al-'Ayshiyah, which has suffered hellish shellings from Hizballah over the last few days, causing

many casualties among the force's soldiers. Minister Rabin conversed with the ASL commander and troops, promising aid and assistance.

[Begin recording][Rabin] As I have said many times and repeated today, our goal is, on the one hand, to create a situation in which the northern outposts on the borderline of the security strip — and let us not forget that the outermost, northern shell of the security zone came under attack — will constitute an effective buffer against attempts to attack the strip. If this requires assistance not by way of replacing the ASL but merely by extending aid to it, the IDF will do that.

[Horowitz] You toured the security strip. What is your impression of the ASL after the attacks it has suffered?

[Rabin] I believe I found it in a very good situation; it is capable of carrying out its job. We have always said that the IDF will offer the ASL and the security strip the necessary backing and support so that it can truly withstand any eventuality of increased terrorist activity.

[Horowitz] Has the recent massive IDF presence on both sides of the Lebanese border truly restored calm in the area, particularly in southern Lebanon?

[Rabin] The phrase massive presence is highly exaggerated. The IDF's presence is greater, but that is in order to allow us to attain the goal I just described: to crush the attempts to attack the outposts in the northernmost part of the security strip.

[Horowitz] Finally, what do you think is the extent of Syrian backing for Hizballah's operations in southern Lebanon?

[Rabin] I believe Hizballah is guided more by Iran, while Syria allows Iran to extend its assistance and encourages Hizballah to operate against the security strip. Syria wants Hizballah to act against the security strip more than it wants Hizballah to operate in Beirut or against UNIFIL. [end recording]

Further on Rabin Remarks

TA240759 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] It is less calm in the north, although we hear a reassuring report from Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin from where he is touring in the north. The problem, he said, is the public's interpretation of what is occurring in the north. The army of southern Lebanon [ASL] has the ability to stand firm, and from now on the IDF intends to respond in a directly proportional manner to acts of terrorism in Lebanon; that is, the more terrorism, the more IDF activity. Our correspondent Shula Shmerling spoke with Yitzhaq Rabin.

[Begin recording] [Shmerling] The question of what will happen if the security strip collapses does not disturb Yitzhaq Rabin. There is an imprecise and incorrect view of the situation in the field, he said, and he pointed at the map. Look where the latest attacks have taken place; all of them in the northernmost part of the security strip, far away from the Israeli border.

[Rabin] Three positions [of the ASL] have been attacked over the last 10 days. One was captured for a limited period of time. The second was partly captured, but an ASL force continued to hold it, and with the aid of ASL reinforcements alone both positions were returned to ASL control. Does this symbolize or indicate the ASL's inabilities?

[Shmerling] Nevertheless, the IDF has recently increased its aid to the ASL in order to unequivocally repel the terrorists' attacks and to stop them even mouthing words to the outside world along the lines of: We beat them. Here the defense minister hinted about the future nature of the IDF's activities.

[Rabin] The extent of our involvement in the security zone for the defense of the security zone and for Israel's security is affected by an increase in the rate of acts of terrorism. The more terrorist activity, the more we will do. If it decreases, we will do less.

[Shmerling] Everything, then, depends on the rate and quantity of terrorist attacks. Last night's Air Force raid was also part of the war against terrorism. Yitzhaq Rabin is not afraid of a widerSyrian involvement in Lebanon at present and he said: It does not seem to me that the Syrians are enthusiastic about implementing even the agreement which, on the surface, was achieved by them, to resolve the problem of Lebanon. In any event, the IDF is very well prepared to face them. [end recording]

Sources Fear Radical Hizballah Influence on Amal

TA231108 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Excerpts] The IDF continues to intently follow the developments in southern Lebanon. If the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] is not given substantial assistance, the chances of it disintegrating will be greater. Senior military sources stress that there is no plan to change the IDF's method of operation in the security zone, and that no action the IDF undertakes will represent a change in the basic policy, which was determined with the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanbon.

Nevertheless, the military elements believe that the battle which has been going on in the area in recent days cannot be left solely in the hands of the ASL. According to these sources, the deterioration in the situation must be stopped before it is too late and a new situation is created which will force the IDF to take large-scale action and become more involved in the region. [passage omitted]

The military sources believe that in the near future the process whereby the Hizballah is gaining strength at the expense of Amal will continue, and that the radicalization of the military operations which the two Shi'ite organizations conduct jointly will continue. These sources voiced the fear that Amal may not be able to implement its battle policy for too long, and that its leadership might be forced to support the Hizballah's radical line of action.

Minister Apologizes to PRC For Report on Visit

TA241004 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Yisra'el Tomer]

[Text] Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz-'oz has sent an official apology to the Chinese Agriculture Ministry in Beijing.

The apology is in response to the story aired by Israeli television last Friday in which it was reported that a delegation of Chinese agricultural experts was due in Israel to attend the "Agritech" fair.

It appears the Chinese were specifically assured that their arrival in Israel would not be publicized. In the wake of the television story the Chinese immediately called off the visit by their delegation.

Foreign Ministry on Meeting With PRC Officials

TA240852 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent and Paris-based correspondent Michel Zlotowski]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday said that it had no knowledge of a meeting last week between Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office Avraham Tamir and Chinese officials in Paris.

The ministry officials were commenting on a report, originating in New York, that Tamir last week left Prime Miniter Peres's entourage in the U.S. and flew to Paris secretly to discuss with Chinese officials the possible establishment of relations between the two countries.

Tamir yesterday declined all comment on the matter and Peres, returning from his trip to North America, told reporters that it was "early yet" and "the Chinese are known for their long marches," when asked about the prospect of such ties.

Officials in Jerusalem firmly denied reports that Israel and China were about to sign an agreement facilitating cooperation on economic and energy matters, as reported on Israel television news on Monday night. The report said that an Israeli delegation was due to leave for China to sign the agreement.

Observers in Jerusalem speculated that China might have been prompted by the recent Soviet-Israeli contacts in Helsinki and New York to send out feelers to Jerusalem. These contacts could presage the restoration of diplomatic ties between Israel and the Soviet Union, which would enable Moscow to join the Middle East peace process.

China, one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, would be likely to participate in an international conference on Middle East peace. But Israel has insisted that, apart from the Arab states, only states with diplomatic relations with Jerusalem are acceptable as participants in such a conference.

Michel Zlotowski reports from Paris:

A Chinese official yesterday denied reports that Avraham Tamir, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, had met with Chinese diplomats to discuss renewing diplomatic ties between Jerusalem and Peking on a recent visit here.

"I have not heard of such a meeting," the Chinese Embassy spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post*. "I do not believe that story. China's position is perfectly clear and has not changed."

Reliable Israeli sources in Paris said Tamir had spent four days here on a "private visit." Most of his time was spent with Israeli Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer and with friends. He flew back to Israel on Monday.

The same sources said that a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official, in charge of the Far East foreign desk, had also spent a few days in Paris last week.

Hassan Adviser Visits, Delivers Message to Peres

TA231717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Contacts continue in the wake of the meeting between Prime Minister Peres and Morocco's King Hassan. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami has learned that Ahmed Reda Guedira, King Hassan's political adviser, visited Israel a few days ago and conveyed a personal message from the king to the prime minister.

Knesset Member [MK] Rafi Edri, who is currently in Rabat, will hand over the prime minister's reply to the king tomorrow. MK Edri, along with MKs Aharon Abu-Hatzera and Me'ir Shitrit, are currently in Morocco to attend a meeting of the International Union of Moroccan Jewish Communities.

Peres Spokesman Denies Visit

TA231809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister's media adviser has denied that a special envoy of the Moroccan king visited Israel a few days ago and delivered a message to Shim'on Peres. Earlier our correspondent reported that the envoy, King Hassan's political adviser, delivered a personal message to the prime minister. Uri Savir said this report is totally unfounded. [passage omitted]

Knesset Members in Morocco

TA240727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Four Knesset members [MKs] will meet today with King Hassan II in Rabat, the Moroccan capital. The four are Refa'el Edri [Alignment], Aharon Abu-Hatzera [TAMI], Yitzhaq Peretz

[SHAS]and Me'ir Shitrit [Likud]. Our political correspondent reports that MK Edri will give the Moroccan king a message from the prime minister. The four MKs are in Morocco for a rally of the presidency of the World Federation of Jews of Moroccan Origin.

Basyuni Presents Credentials to Herzog, Comments

TA231220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpts] In Jerusalem this morning Muhammad Basyuni presented his credentials to President Hayim Herzog as Egypt's new ambassador. He was received at the president's residence with full ceremonial honors. This report from Dick Winter:

[Begin Winter recording] After presenting his credentials to President Herzog, Basyuni said: It is a great honor that President Mubarak has given me this responsibility. I hope that there will be much progress and full relations between our countries, and that there will come to be a just and lasting peace in the region.

President Herzog replied in Arabic: I welcome you at this moment of your appointment as Egypt's new ambassador to Israel. After the ceremony, President Herzog said this was an important day for Israel, Egypt, and the peace process. [passage omitted] [end recording]

After the ceremony, the new Egyptian ambassador spoke to reporter Gid'on Remez.

[Begin Basyuni recording] Now in Egypt we are preparing for the international conference. We are in touch with Jordan, King Husayn; we are in touch with Yasir 'Arafat; we are in touch with Israel. We are doing our best on the preparation committee for the international conference.

I spoke, of course, with the President of Israel in general about all of this and we talked about the relations between Egypt and Israel. We also talked about the comprehensive peace and we talked about the international conference. It was a very, very nice talk between the President and me. [end recording]

Al-Najah University President Dismissed

TA211053 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
21 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by correspondent in the territories Uri Nir]

[Text] The security authorities have not extended the work permit of Dr Mundhir Salah, president of the Al-Najah University in Nabulus, because he is suspected of incitement.

Dr Salah, who was born in Nabulus, is a Jordanian citizen. He received a long-term visa in connection with his post as president of the university. Security sources reported that there is growing evidence indicating that he used his post to conduct incitement activity in university circles. The sources said Salah will be able to ask for a tourist visa in the West Bank, but he will not be permitted to continue serving as president of the university.

Hikmat al-Masri, chairman of the university's board of trustees, who is also a senior Jordanian Parliament member, denied the report that Dr Salah has been dismissed, but security sources confirmed the report.

AL-NAHAR Notes Arab 'Lost Opportunities'

TA221550 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
19 Sep 86 p 24

[Editorial: "We and the Lost Opportunities"]

[Text] In the wake of Shim'on Peres' return from his meeting with President Husni Mubarak and the declaration of the intention to form a preparatory committee to the proposed international conference, as well as the announcement that 1987 will be a year of negotiations; and as a result of the Israeli prime minister's visit to Washington, his meetings with leaders of the U.S. Administration, and the reports on what took place at these meetings; and also considering the result of developments in Washington and Ottawa, one can confirm that this wave of optimism raised by Peres' efforts is no more than a political mirage, whose substance will be similar to that of a desert mirage.

The international conference called for by the Arabs is still a matter of debate by U.S. agencies, as it is also a matter for interpretations and subject to the conditions of Israeli political groupings. With regard to the main problem in the Arab-Israeli conflict, which is the Palestinian problem, Shim'on Peres rejected the term Palestinian national homeland in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which was supposed to constitute part of the final communique during his visit to the Canadian capital.

Egypt, which exerted and continues to exert great pressures with respect to the Palestinian problem and the need to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in a confederal union with Jordan, is facing an intransigent Israeli stance and a U.S. Mideast policy characterized by bias toward Israel and indifference to just Arab demands. On the Arab level, Egypt is facing a Palestinian stance swaying between acceptance and rejection, and with the exception of Jordan, Arab governments that are not interested in peace and the liberation of the land from occupation.

In one of his statements, former U.S. President Richard Nixon said that the present time is more suitable than any in the past for establishing peace between the Arabs and Israel, as Israel is at the height of its power and the Arabs are at their weakest stage.

The outcome of all this is summed up in the continuation of the bitter reality — the reality of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights, as well as the decrease in the power of the Arab position to effect and be affected by events. In light of this outcome, it is not enough that we bewail the lost opportunities, but we should act in accordance with realities so that perhaps we may succeed in changing the established equations in the Middle East region by means of asking what achievements are possible.

Lod Military Court Sentences Terrorists

TA191157 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
19 Sep 86 p 6

[Report by Yisra'el Peretz]

[Text] Four terrorists who were charged with planting bombs in various places in the country were convicted yesterday by the Lod military court and sentenced to between 21 and 27 years imprisonment. Salah Waziq, 26, of Ramallah, who was the leader of the squad, Zuhayr Ziyad, 22, Na'im Badir, 26, and 'Amram Hasin, were convicted of being Fatah members. They admitted that during the months of February and March 1986 they planted bombs in various places in the country. Last Monday another member of this squad was sentenced to 22 years imprisonment. The court sentenced the leader of the squad to 27 years and the others to 21 years imprisonment.

Man Sentenced to Life

TA231214 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
23 Sep 86 p 15

[Report by Zehava Moses]

[Excerpt] Yesterday the Lod Military Court, headed by Colonel Aharon Alperin, sentenced Mahmud 'Ali Na'irat, aged 40, to life imprisonment after convicting him of preparing 30 explosive devices and planting them in various places in Israel.

He planted 11 bombs in 'Afula, 10 in Haifa, 3 in Kefar Sava, and others in Hadera, Netanya, Tel Hanan, and Tiberias. Two passersby were injured when a number of the devices exploded. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Soviet Peace, Solidarity Committees Express Support

LD231915 Tripoli JANA in English 1818 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 19, Al-Fatih 23, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The head of the Peace Defence Committee and the vice-chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee expressed the backing and the solidarity of the Soviet people with the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in the confrontation with and defiance of the U.S. imperialist plots.

They condemned the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression on the people of Great Jamahiriyah and its leader pointing out that the aggression is seen as an embodiment of the state-organised terrorist policy persued by Israel's mad dog Reagan.

They expressed appreciation of the progressive anti-U.S. imperialism policy of great Jamahiriyah which backs and supports the causes of liberty the world over.

The secretary of the Libyan Arab solidarity and peace committee who is currently on a visit to the Soviet Union — the friend and supporter of Libya — expressed the gratitude and appreciation of great Jamahiriyah's people to the Soviet Union's stances towards Libya and towards liberation causes in general and the Arab cause in particular.

It is worth mentioning that yesterday a programme for cooperation was signed in the Soviet Union between the Libyan Arab Committee for Solidarity and Peace and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

JANA Editor Comments on Aquino Visit to U.S.

LD231537 Tripoli JANA in English 1454 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Muharam 19, Al-Fatih 23, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The American Administration continues exerting pressures on Mr [as received] Corazon Aquino, the president of Philippines, to eliminate and annihilate the communists in the country.

JANA's editor for international affairs commented on that. He said the American Administration, since the downfall of its agent in the Philippines, Ferdinand Marcos, has been seeking to give the impression that it was thanks to it that change took place in the Philippines and that it has the upper hand in the country now.

The editor made it clear "Everybody knows that the American Administration rode the wave opposing dictator Marcos so as not to lose its influence in the Philippines and give the impression to the world public opinion that it stands dictatorships in the world. [no closing quotation mark as received]

The editor added "The U.S. Administration finds in the Philippines an important strategic position in its persistent efforts to lay seige to the Soviet Union considering that the U.S. has vital military bases in the Philippines. There is no wonder, therefore, that some observers believe that the American pressures on the president of the Philippines (?to) liquidate the communists in the country fall within the context of the American strategic objectives to besiege the Soviet Union and eliminate any influence it has abroad. [no closing quotation mark as received]

JANA's editor for international affairs concluded by saying that the dimensions of American strategy to besiege the Soviet Union and blockade it takes several forms and shapes whose aim is the same — eradication of the interests of the Soviet Union in various parts of the world and superiority over it in all spheres especially in the military field.

SUDAN

Prime Minister on Relations With Egypt, Libya, USSR

JN231916 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 22 Sep 86 p 23

[Interview with Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by Babakir Hasan Makki in Khartoum on 16 September]

[Excerpts] [Babakir Hasan Makki] We notice that Sudanese-Egyptian relations are lukewarm now. What are the reasons for this and how can they be activated?

[Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi] During Numayri's era, Sudanese-Egyptian relations were established on the basis of integration. In our opinion, the institutions and relations which were established on this basis did not serve the interests of the two countries. These were propagandist institutions to give political support to the Sudanese regime, which was rejected by the people, and to back its security organs. We believe these institutions have been rejected and were not in the interest of the two countries. Since the transitional period after the elections and until now, there has been a unanimous move to establish relations between the two countries on new bases.

There are some problems facing relations between the two countries. The first problem is related to Ja'far Numayri's asylum in Egypt, which has harmed the relationship between the two peoples because Ja'far Numayri is not a political defector but a criminal who committed many crimes against the Sudanese people. The demand to punish Numayri is a popular demand, not a government or party demand. The Sudanese political parties believed that the issue of Numayri's asylum in Egypt would be handled in time, but Numayri began to take actions against Sudan's security. This is supported by clear documents and evidence, which means that his presence in Egypt and his activities there will cause tension in the relations between the two states.

The second problem is related to trade relations between the two countries. This relationship is now based on the so-called computational dollar [al-dollar al-hisabi]. Sudan felt that this relationship resulted in unfair trade agreements and requested that this be changed. An agreement will be reached on new bases that will guarantee the two countries' interests. These matters will be discussed and handled in a way that will satisfy both parties in looking after their interests. [passage omitted]

[Makki] During his visit to Sudan, Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi proposed an immediate merger between the two countries. What is your opinion of this proposal, considering that the recent Sudanese-Libyan rapprochement seems to be an alternative to Egyptian-Sudanese relations?

[Al-Mahdi] This is not correct. Sudan is now establishing its relations with all Arab, Islamic, and international parties regardless of the existing contradictions among these parties. We enjoy good relations with Iran and Iraq. Our relations with Saudi Arabia and Libya are also good. We also have good realtions with the United States and the USSR. This is a basic policy principle, that is, to maintain relations with all parties, employ them in the service of the two parties, and stay away from polarization. We do not establish relations with opposing parties at the expense of others.

The visit to Sudan by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was a private visit to fraternal Sudan on his way back home [from the Harare summit]. We held cordial and frank discussions on the issues raised by him, as well as by us. It is true that Al-Qadhdhafi raised the issue of an immediate merger between Libya and Sudan. He was told that the major political forces in Sudan believe in the strategic objective of Arab unity, but that the issue of an immediate merger between Sudan and Libya is not being raised now. What is being raised now is developing relations within a framework that serves both peoples' interests and within the framework of the general unionist strategic objective. It also became clear to him that Sudan is suffering a domestic ordeal in its own unity because of the sedition in the south which receives foreign support. This was also clear to him. Al-Qadhdhafi expressed his desire to talk with the parties who are involved with this interference and who advocate this sedition in Sudan. In fact, he left Sudan to meet with [Ethiopian] President Mengistu. Al-Qadhdhdafi has not yet informed us of the results of his talks on this subject.

The most important thing is that Al-Qadhdhafi realized that Sudan's primary problem is the conspiracy in the south. He expressed his desire to talk with the concerned parties to stop this aggression. His visit dealt with these matters and he held talks with Sudanese political forces. It was an open and free dialogue, such as we always hold with all the influential forces in our region, explaining the intellectual and political principles of the Sudanese people and discovering the bases on which cooperation with our kinfolk in the Islamic, Arab, and African arenas can be based. His visit ended on this basis which achieved a clearer definition of what can be accomplished within the framework of Sudanese-Libyan relations. [passage omitted]

[Makki] You have visited the USSR. Reports said that you reached a number of economic agreements. Did you reach any military agreements to support the Sudanese Army?

[Al-Mahdi] My visit to USSR was primarily aimed at removing the effects of the defunct era's stupid policy based on harming the Soviets in front of their opponents. Sudan should have ended this stupidity because it was not in harmony with its importance, dignity, and interests. The visit was also aimed at opening a new chapter within the framework of nonalignment and balance in establishing relations with the world to serve the interests, security, development, and culture of Sudan.

I believe that the visit to the USSR succeeded in opening this new chapter, and agreements were reached to repair the old Soviet civilian and military equipment in Sudan. We also agreed to discuss new areas of cooperation between the two countries and to increase trade. In all such cases, we want develop these relations on the basis of mutual benefit. Everything we take from the Soviets will be in exchange for Sudanese products in accordance with the stated terms. We believe that we succeeded in establishing a balanced relationship in Sudan's interest based on nonalignment. [passage omitted]

Council Member Urges Improved Ties With Egypt

NC211357 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 21 (AFP) — A member of Sudan's collective presidency has called for closer ties with Egypt and urged both governments to work towards improving the "slightly cool" state of relations between them.

'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, one of five members making up the Supreme Council, said the "eternal ties" with Egypt should be reactivated through institutions provided for in both states now that Sudan was under civilian rule.

He issued the appeal after talks here Saturday between four of the council members and Egyptian Ambassador Husayn Musharrafah. Only Ahmad al-Mirghani, the head of the collective presidency, was not present at the meeting.

Relations between Cairo and Khartoum, close under ousted Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, have soured since the accession to power of a military administration last year and its subsequent replacement by a civilian government under Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

The new government's close ties with Libya have aroused suspicion in Egypt and ties have also been affected by unsuccessful Sudanese attempts to secure the extradition of Marshal Numayri from Egypt, where he fled after the April 1985 coup.

Mr. Musharrafah said his country was willing to broaden ties with its southern neighbor in a "flexible", manner. He said Cairo had already formulated proposals on "integration" with Sudan, with priority on cooperation in agriculture, food production and industry, and was awaiting responses from Khartoum. Such cooperation, he said, would allow both countries to meet their needs between them instead of importing from others.

The ambassador minimized differences between the two countries over their existing trade protocols — stemming mainly from a trade imbalance in Sudan's favor and Egyptian demands that its oil exports be denominated in "cash" dollars rather than account dollars used for other commodities. He said that the two countries had recently agreed that Egyptian exports should be boosted and that issues surrounding exchange rates and the addition of new commodities to the protocol would be settled at talks to be held in Khartoum next month.

AL-ITTIHAD Interviews Egyptian Ambassador

JN231912 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 22 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] Khartoum — *Al-Ittihad* — Egyptian Ambassador to Sudan Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah has said the coming period will witness high-level meetings and contacts between officials of the two countries to promote relations and move joint matters in the right direction. He added the political changes in Sudan will best support achieving common objectives.

In an interview with *Al-Ittihad*, the Egyptian ambassador denied reports Egyptian troops entered Wadi Halfa in northern Sudan, threatened farmers, and prevented them from plowing their land. He dismissed these reports as baseless.

On what has been circulated about the possibility of cancelling or modifying the joint defense agreement between the two countries, he said: This agreement is the target of many parties which endeavor tirelessly to bring about its cancellation or modification, and this will not happen before consultations are held between officials of both countries.

Musharrafah said the agreement enabled Sudan to build three missile bases worth about 15 million pounds and that Saudi Arabia is expected to provide these bases with special equipment worth 150 million pounds.

Regarding integration between Egypt and Sudan, Musharrafah said his country's concept of achieving it is characterized by flexibility and readiness to discuss with the Sudanese side all ideas which are beneficial to both peoples.

On the appearance of overthrown Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri on Egyptian television while the Libyan leader was visiting Khartoum, Musharrafah said: This was simply a technical error and had no political significance at all. He added that Egyptian television was transmitting a national anthem from old recordings and the program monitor was not aware that one picture showed Numayri. He said it was confirmed that what took place was an unintentional error. Therefore, there was no reason to form an inquiry commission to investigate the matter.

Iranian Cultural Delegation Discusses Improved Ties

JN231544 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Sep (SUNA) — At a meeting at the Foreign Ministry today, the Iranian cultural delegation discussed the growing relations between Sudan and Iran. The conferees affirmed that this development is the natural outcome of the genuine and strong relations between the two peoples and of the revolutionary political changes in the two countries.

The Sudanese and Iranian sides discussed the results of the visit to Tehran by the Sudanese delegation led by the energy and mining minister, as well as practical steps to be taken for the implementation of agreements between the two countries so they can finally be endorsed during Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Tehran in November.

The Sudanese and Iranian sides discussed in particular the cultural and information relations between the two countries and practical ways to develop them. Their views were identical in these areas.

During its 1-week visit, the Iranian delegation will discuss the preparations for the technical cooperation program in the cultural and information spheres.

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Reportage, Comment on Relief Efforts in South

SUNA Cites U.S. Ambassador on Aid

JN241113 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Sep (SUNA) — The U.S. Government plans to set up an emergency program to transport relief aid to southern Sudan. This was announced by the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum following a meeting with Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi here yesterday.

The newspaper *Al-Usbu'* today said that the U.S. ambassador has said that the talks during the meeting dealt with bilateral economic cooperation and U.S.-Sudanese relations and means of promoting them in light of Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's upcoming visit to the United States in October.

Libyan Envoy, Council Member Meet

JN201754 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 20 (SUNA) — Member of the State Council Pacifico Lado and Libyan Secretary General of Liaison Office to Khartoum Jum'ah al-Fazzani have discussed Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's sustained efforts which aimed at solving peacefully the southern Sudan question.

Al-Fazzani who conferred here with Dr Lado said the meeting, which came within the framework of the continuous consultations between the two countries, had reviewed the political situation in Sudan and the African continent.

The meeting also, Al-Fazzani added, touched on the southern Sudan problems among them the shortage of relief stuffs.

Red Cross Report Cited

JN211106 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 21 (SUNA) — Thousands of people are starving to death as the civil war continues in Southern Sudan, a statement issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva and released here said.

Appeals to the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to let relief supplies through had failed, the ICRC said, adding that in the besiieged town of Wau with a population of more than 130,000 people, all food would be gone by the end of October.

In a report on the situation in Wau ICRC official Iolanda Jon said bread was virtually non existent, after riots outside the main bakery, and people were reduced to eating gourd and cassava leaves of [words indistinct].

Another official, Stephane Jaqvement, said refugees from the fighting between the SPLA and the Khartoum government were slowly starving to death in makeshift camps on the edges of the town. People literally have the time to watch each other die he said adding that only a few groundnuts remained which the children ate. Residents of the camp no longer bothered to ask if there was any hope of food, Mr. Jaquement said.

An Indian nurse added that the children were an easy prey for disease, which drugs could not counter. What was needed was food, she said.

Miss Jon said in her report to the ICRC that Roman Catholic Bishop of Wau, Joseph Nyekindi, was still managing to bake small 80 gram (three ounce) loaves for about 1,000 of the worst-off children registered at his mission. The loaves, with a food value of about 80 calories, were distributed at night so the remainder of the population did not see, Miss Jon said.

Apart from that the town's inhabitants, estimated at between 130,000 and 170,000 people, were reduced to wandering the streets in search of food. By the end of October everything would have gone, Miss Jon said.

The ICRC said that since August 15, when the airlift of food to Wau had to be stopped, many approaches had been made to the SPLA for the operation to be resumed. So far all efforts had been fruitless, the ICRC said. The rebels have said they would shoot down mercy flights into the region.

The ICRC said the only place it had been able to help was Ata camp at Narus where 30,000 people were living. Their numbers had swelled from 3,000 in April, but the ICRC was managing to give 600 children four meals a day. Meanwhile, relief commissions told (SUNA) that the commission will start the transportation of relief food to the famine stricken people in the south today (Sunday) after opening Juba and Malakal airports. The transportation of food will last for thirty successive days.

UN Official Holds News Conference

JN201807 Khartoum SUNA in English 1728 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 20 (SUNA) — More than two million people were exposed to perish of hunger in southern Sudan while other thousands were dying daily due to delay of deliver of food aids. The adviser of the UN emergency operations office yesterday said.

In a press conference he held yesterday at the UN headquarters, the organization's officials stressed that 14 million people were now suffering the tragedy of hunger and drought in several African countries, and particularly in Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique as well as the Sudan.

While drought problem petered out, 15 African countries were subjected to new dangers following heavy rainfalls that destroyed crops and submerged villages in addition to spread of locust, the UN official said. He added that there were clear shortages in medicines food and agricultural aids for the drougth hit people.

Meanwhile, airlift operations had begun for transporting relief supplies to the famine-affected people in the southern part of the country after Malakal and Juba airports — south Sudan — wwere reopened, lately, a source for the relief commission said here today. The source added that the airlift operations which were dubbed (rainbow) will last for 30 successively days.

It was possible to carry out the airlift operations after a number of states and organizations had positively responded to the appeal launched by the relief commission to organizations and donor countries to contribute in chartering a plane (C-130) to transport relief stuffs to the south at the cost of about one million U.S. dollars, the source pinpointed.

It asserted that the U.S. contributed $200,000, Canadan $255,000 dollars, Netherlands $200,000, World Food Program (WFP) $200,000, and UNICEF $100,000.

AL-ITTIHAD: UK Denies Supporting Garang Movement

JN231705 Manama WAKH in English 1512 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Sept. 23 (GNA) — The British Embassy in Khartoum has denied that Britain was supporting the movement of Sudanese rebel leader John Garang or even giving him any military support.

It also denied that Britain has extended an invitation to a delegation of Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army, SPLA, to visit the U.K. as recently reported.

UAE *Al-Ittihad* newspaper quoted sources at the embassy as saying that Britain has "no intentions" to hold contacts with the movement since it recognizes the legitimate government in Sudan. It views the problem of the south as strictly an internal affair.

The embassy however said that representatives of the movement have met officials at the Foreign Office but such meetings were low level and came in accordance with requests of the movement's office in London.

The embassy pointed out that Britain gives aid to the needy and helpless in the south through the United Nation's agencies.

'Outlaws' Attack Town in Equatoria Region 21 Sep

JN221803 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 22 (SUNA) — Outlaws attacked yesterday - Sunday - (Kapoeta) town, Equatoria region, from three axes using mortar, anti-tankers' cannons 106mm and machineguns, a statement released here today by the Army General Command said.

The statement affirmed that the Armed Forces had succeeded in [words indistinct] the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army SPLA of John Garang.

One soldier of our forces is killed and other three were injured the statement said.

Kapoeta Destroyed; Citizens Advised To Leave Towns

EA221530 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The tight siege of Kapoeta and Torit towns of Eastern Equatoria and the continuous (?raids) against the towns which had started on the 11th September 1986, continues. Radio SPLA correspondent in the area says that SPLA forces under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Lado Gore, Lieutenant Colonel Martin Manyiel and Lieutenant Colonal Kual Ajak have virtually burned down the entire town of Kapoeta, including all the buildings inside the Khartoum Army barracks there. More than 70 enemy soldiers are reported killed. Meanwhile, a large number have been injured. The wounded enemy soldiers have crowded into the local hospital, which the SPLA has not shelled.

The correspondent has further said that SPLA forces of Rhino Battalion intercepted and successfully blocked an enemy reinforcement bound for the besieged Kapoeta garrison between Juba and Torit. More details of the ambush are yet to come.

At Torit, units of SPLA's Tingli Battalion have continued their operations against enemy positions in the town. Commanded by Captain James Jeda Wani, these forces shelled Torit Army Garrison on 15th September 1986, destroying a total of 14 buildings in the barracks. A separate shelling of the (?police barracks) led to the killing of three men and the wounding of four others.

Commenting on these operations, a spokesman for the SPLM/SPLA has said that the destruction of Kapoeta town should serve as a reminder to all civilians inside the towns in War Zone 1 that it is extremely difficult to avoid damage to civilian institutions in conditions of war. The spokesman noted that food shortages was not the only problem facing the civilian population inside the town.

The SPLA operations against the towns, he says, will probably lead to most of the towns being reduced to ashes like Kapoeta. The spokesman finally stressed again that civilians would be well advised to leave the towns for their own safety.

Government Forces Repel Kapoeta Attack

EA221936 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] An informed source at the People's Armed Forces said that yesterday at 0500 outlaws attacked the town of Kapoeta from three directions with mortars and antitank artillery [words indistinct]. The source said that the people's armed forces succeeded in repulsing this treacherous attack with bravery and steadfastness and captured a vehicle carrying an antitank gun and a rocket-propelled grenade launcher.

The source said that the People's Armed Forces lost one martyr; three men were wounded. The losses suffered by the outlaws are not yet known.

TUNISIA

National Assembly Lifts Immunity From Mzali

LD231455 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The house of representatives held a general emergency session today under the leadership of Mahmoud Messadi during which it lifted immunity from Representative Mohamed Mzali for secretly crossing the Tunisian borders and not through the official border checkpoints, according to Section 3 of the Security Law, dated 27 March 1947. [passage omitted]

Mzali To Appeal to UN

NC231950 Paris AFP in English 1939 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Tunis, Sept 23 (AFP) — The National Assembly Tuesday lifted parliamentary immunity for ousted Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, clearing the way for legal action to be brought against him on charges of fleeing the country illegally earlier this month.

But Mr Mzali, in his first public comment since leaving Tunisia, told *Agence France-Presse's* Geneva bureau that his family was being subject to "persecution" and denounced government moves against his wife and children as akin to a "return to the Middle Ages".

The former prime minister, sacked by President Habib Bourguiba on July 8 from his twin positions of prime minister and secretary general of the ruling Destour Socialist Party (PSD), filed a complaint to the U.N. Human Rights Commission on Monday. He urged the body in the Swiss city to "put pressure" on the Tunisian authorities to release his two sons currently being held in prison. [passage omitted]

The former prime minister, speaking by telephone from an undisclosed location in Switzerland, insisted he had left the country on September 3 with a valid passport and had boarded a plane in Algiers.

He accused Tunisian authorities of confiscating his family's passports, imprisoning his two sons "on the sole charge of complicity in my so-called illegal crossing of the border" and putting his wife under observation. His daughter and son-in-law had also been detained for a time without charge, he said.

Mr Mzali said he did not believe President Bourguiba had been informed of such measures, as "such an attitude would be in too great a contradiction with all he has done for Tunisia."

The former prime minister also said he had sent a letter to the speaker of the Tunisian parliament denouncing the move to lift his immunity as illegal because he had not been summoned by the commission investigating his case. He also complained that he had been unlawfully prevented by border guards from leaving Tunisia for Switzerland on August 19 as no charge had been brought against him at that time.

He had been intending to take part in a meeting in Lausanne of the International Olympic Committee, of which he is a vice president, and to hold talks in Paris with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on the French capital's bid to stage the 1992 Olympic games. Mr Mzali, who has also been dismissed as president of the Tunisian Olympic Committee, said he did not yet know whether he would attend a meeting of the IOC executive board next month to discuss his future status. He said the action taken against him could prompt Olympic authorities to exclude the Tunisian Olympic Committee from the world body.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Charges 'Zionist-Moroccan' Cooperation

LD231950 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] A communique from the SDAR Ministry of Information and Culture, issued from the liberated territories, disclosed that the Zionist-Moroccan rapprochement is materializing, particularly military cooperation.

The communique indicated that a Zionist military delegation, composed of five officers led by a senior officer with the rank of brigadier-general, inspected the defensive wall built by the royalist regime to protect itself from the strikes of the Saharan revolutionaries, accompanied by the Moroccan crown prince.

The communique made it clear that the aim of this mission is to help the royal forces in their invasion of the Sahara by participating in operations in the Sahara war.

On this occasion, the communique states that the Polisario Front and the SDAR draws the attention of the international community and world public opinion to the dire repercussions resulting from these grave developments by which King Hassan II seeks to intensify the situation in the region.

The Polisario Front calls on all countries, international organizations, and justice- and peace-loving democratic forces to work relentlessly toward thwarting the hostile plans which are being hatched by the king in the region.

ETHIOPIA

WPE, SED Delegations Exchange Experience

EA181526 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Talks aimed at exchanging experiences on issues relating to party activities were held today between delegations from the Central Committees of the WPE and the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] in line with their existing cooperation agreement.

The talks involved a WPE Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Legese Asfaw, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and the SED Central Committee delegation which is led by Comrade Prof Dr Karl Heinz, deputy head of the Organization Department of the Central Committee. [name and title as heard]

In a speech during the talks which were held at the WPE Central Committee office, Comrade Legese said the GDR delegation is now on a working visit to our country at a time when discussions have been held by citizens inside and outside Ethiopia on the draft constitution which will form the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia following the selfless sacrifices of the revolutionary comrades and the continuous struggle and efforts by the broad masses.

Their visit also coincides with the WPE Central Committee decision to hold a referendum on the draft constitution.

He pointed out that the delegation's working visit comes at a time when the first 2 years of the 10-year perspective plan have been accomplished and when efforts are underway to translate into practice the 3-year development plan based on the experience gained from the 2-year plan.

The visit closely follows the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the revolution.

He said that the visit will further strengthen the relations between the two parties and peoples.

Comrade Legese added that the visits to Berlin and Addis Ababa by the heads of state of the GDR and Ethiopia have laid a strong foundation for comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. He noted that this is the basis of the current working visit.

Comrade Legese pointed out that during its stay the delegation will examine the stages of our revolution's development to date and the comprehensive results gained in the political, economic, and social sectors as well as the steps taken to secure and promote the revolution.

For his part, Comrade Prof Dr Karl Heinz pointed out that the delegation's visit is based on the strong relations that exist between the parties and peoples of the two countries and he noted that since this relationship has been demonstrated in practice in the past, so it will continue in the future.

TANZANIA

PRC Delegation Arrives for 8-Day Visit

EA192351 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam: A six-man PRC delegation from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, led by the deputy director of the International Liaison Department, Jiang Guanghua, arrived in Dar es Salaam this evening for an 8-day visit to the country. [passage omitted]

The delegation will be received tomorrow by the head of the Department of External Relations of the party, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, at the party's sub-branch office at the party headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

UGANDA

Belgium Regrets Rwanda Military Shipment Mix-Up

EA192258 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Belgian Government has, through its embassy in Nairobi, said the arms which were recently intercepted by Ugandan security forces while being transported to Rwanda were a Belgian grant within the framework of the existing military cooperation between Belgium and Rwanda. The supply consisted of military uniforms, sleeping bags and educative materials.

In a message to the Uganda Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Belgian Government stressed that the Rwandese authorities were not aware that these goods would transit through Uganda because the greatest part of Belgian military supplies to Rwanda is transported by air. The Belgians also argued that this is why their authorities, who are not used to Uganda's transit regulations, did not ask for transit authorization.

The Belgian Embassy deeply regrets this omission due to a Belgian administrative mistake and reiterated that the Rwandese authorities have no fault whatsoever in this matter. The embassy appealed to Uganda Ministry of Foreign Affairs to help in obtaining the release of the goods intercepted by security forces so that they can be forwarded to the Belgian military cooperation [as heard] in Rwanda.

Cooperation Discussed With Kenyan Officials

EA191446 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The minister of regional cooperation, Mr Sebaana Kizito, has said cooperation between Kenya and Uganda is of mutual necessity and reaffirmed Uganda's commitment to promote it. The minister was meeting Kenya's high commissioner to Uganda, Brigadier Musonye, who called on him to discuss various matters of mutual interest between the two countries.

A statement issued in Kampala today after the meeting says a delegation from Kenya is expected in Kampala soon to work out the details of forming a Uganda-Kenya permanent joint commission of cooperation as directed recently by Presidents Museveni and Moi of Kenya.

During the talks Brig Musonye said the Kenya Government is committed to the improvement of institutions already identified to provide common services following the collapse of the east African community in 1977.

On bilateral cooperation Brig Musonye noted with appreciation measures already undertaken to facilitate transportation of Uganda goods through Kenya, adding that measures should also be taken to improve cooperation in the fields of trade and industry. To this end the two sides agreed for the two chambers of commerce to meet and discuss pertinent issues in these sectors at the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] Trade fair to be held in Nairobi from 29 September to 4 October this year.

On security the envoy reported that the current security situation obtaining along the common border had greatly improved and criminal activities as well as illicit trade had been tremendously curtailed. [passage omitted]

Government Criticized on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit

EA192008 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Sep 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Kampala Is Flirting With Grave Danger"]

[Text] As has been pointed out many times in recent weeks, a non-aligned country should be free to align itself with any other country as long as the latter is not involved in the great east-west confrontation. Uganda, therefore, has every right in the world to cultivate friendship with Libya. What raises serious doubts is the manner in which our neighbouring state is flirting with its counterpart in the Maghreb. The noise, the chest-thumping heroics, the insolence which characterized the courtship when Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi visited Kampala last week cannot, we believe, further Uganda's interests. The country is already in an unenviable delicate situation. It is fighting a difficult war in the north, where, across the border, in Khartoum, it has alienated a neighbour by accusing it — rightly or wrongly — of conniving in the struggle to overthrow the government of President Yoweri Museveni. And the war which Kampala is waging is not being fought from a very strong pedestal. Needless to say, the economy is so shaky that to commit vital resources to a costly war can only undermine it further, perhaps even wreck it completely. In such a situation you need to cultivate your neighbours and enlist their friendship and assistance so that you can recover the economy in the shortest possible time. In such a situation, you cannot afford to alienate the wider world — especially those before whom you are always in supplication of aid.

Yet in such a situation, the Ugandan Government recently allowed the dashing Libyan leader to use Ugandan soil to deliver abuse upon abuse not only on Ugandans but also on neighbouring peoples and the rest of the world for their confessional beliefs.

What can a national leader gain by pouring vitriol on Christians? What can Uganda gain by giving the pourer of such sectarian hatred an official forum for doing so? Religion is founded purely on faith. Therefore, it is foolhardy in the extreme for an exponent of one religion to claim that he has arrived at final truths about the thorny theological problems that afflict even the clearest minded theologians. True, Christianity came to Africa through the general paraphernalia of colonialism, an experience for which we do not have the fondest memories. But most religions are spread by methods which are not essentially different, Islam cannot claim to be the exception.

But there is no need to keep invoking these historical facts, painful though they are. Every religion has skeletons in the cupboard. So it is best to let individuals choose by themselves whatever confessional faith they want to cling to. To claim that one religion is better than another is tantamount to calling on us to return to the days of sectarian strife and butchery. We live in an ecumenical age — when all religions are trying to find a common basis for worshipping the divine. Wherever God is, Whoever he is, we believe that he is in one accord with the ecumenical teaching that worshippers should stress what they have in common and reject what tends to divide them. Therefore, we call upon the wronged Ugandans and other Christians not to seek reprisal measures against their Muslim brethren and sisters. And we call upon the Ugandan Government to pursue its sovereign right of friendship with all states with greater savoir-faire, avoiding acts and utterances that can only objectively undermine its already weak material foundations.

BURUNDI

Consular Activities With Zaire To Be Restored

AB232120 Paris AFP in French 1727 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Bujumbura, 23 Sep (AFP) — The authorities of Burundi and Zaire have decided to restore consular activities, according to an official source in the Burundian capital on Tuesday evening.

Zaire's Executive Council decided on 10 September to close down Burundi's consulate in Bukavu (eastern Zaire), following the expulsion of illegal Zairians from Burundi. The Zairian authorities also made it known that they would no longer maintain a consulate in Rumonge (southwestern Burundi) because their nationals were expelled from there.

The Burundian authorities, on their part, reacted a week later by banning the activities of the MPR (sole ruling party in Zaire) office in Burundi.

The closure of Burundi's consulate led to the reduction to three of the number of Burundian diplomats in Zaire. The Burundian Government asked its Zairian counterpart to reduce the number of its diplomats working in Burundi to the same number.

CAPE VERDE

Angola's Dos Santos Arrives for Visit

AB201711 Paris AFP in French 2134 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Praia, 19 Sep (AFP) — President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos, arrived in Sal on Friday for a 3-day official visit to Cape Verde, it was learned in the Cape Verdian capital.

Mr dos Santos then went to Mindelo (Sao Vincente) to meet Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira.

The Angolan president's visit is aimed at developing cooperation between the two countries within the framework of the joint commission which has held three sessions, it announced in Praia.

Cape Verde imports oil, coffee, and cement from Angola and exports to that country manufactured goods (uniforms and medicines) valued at over $2 million.

Their cooperation covers other areas including agriculture, education (Cape Verdian teachers in Angola), housing, fishing, trade, and culture.

CHAD

Party Meeting Ends; Recommendations Made

AB221823 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the third session of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] Central Committee ended last night at the Ndjamena Consular Chamber. The deliberations, which began on 17 September, enabled the 80 members of the UNIR Central Committee headed by Comrade Hissein Habre to examine the problems facing the country and our unifying movement, UNIR. For 5 days, the participants first listened to the report on the activities of the executive secretariat, and then examined the reports submitted by the various commissions. The ensuing debates resulted in resolutions and recommendations. We will first listen to the recommendations by the various commissions. The following are the recommendations of the commission on general and foreign policy.

[Begin recording of unidentified reader] Recommendations made by the commission on general and foreign policy: Considering Libya's obvious interference in Chad's internal affairs, especially its occupation of part of Chadian territory which is the major obstacle to the establishment of lasting peace;

Considering that peace is the prerequisite for the harmonious development of any state;

Considering that national reconciliation as a main emphasis of our political action is virtually completed;

Considering that UNIR is the unifying movement of all Chadians, the Central Committee recommends the following:

1. The government should use all means to secure the evacuation of Libyan troops from Chadian territory. It should strengthen peace and national concord and consolidate the gains of national reconciliation.

2. The Executive Bureau should work and bring together all Chadians within the UNIR. [Signed] The Central Committee. [end recording] [passage omitted]

The successes of our country have been made possible by the laudable efforts of the heads of friendly countries and by the relentless efforts being made by the OAU. The Chadian people are happy with the new awareness in Africa. As a result, a special motion was adopted for the OAU and the heads of friendly countries by the Central Committee of our great movement.

[Begin recording of unidentified reader] Special motion to the OAU and to the heads of brotherly and friendly countries:

Considering the commendable efforts made by the heads of friendly and brotherly countries, and the new awareness within the OAU of the actual nature of the conflict between Libya and Chad, the UNIR Central Committee expresses its warm congratulations to the OAU and to the heads of brotherly and friendly countries and exhorts them to pursue their efforts with the view to helping Chad recover its territorial integrity. [Signed] The Central Committee. [end recording]

The commission on economic, financial, and development questions paid due attention to the country's economic situation affected by the unfavorable world economic situation, the persistent fraud, the alarming destruction of our environment, and desert encroachment. The Central Committee has made the following recommendations in this regard:

[Begin recording by unidentified reader] Recommendations made by the commission on economic, financial, and development questions: Considering our country's particularly difficult economic situation caused by the unfavorable world economic situation compounded by the persistent fraud which poses a dangerous threat to the national economy;

Considering the alarming destruction of our environment and the rapid desert encroachment;

Prompted by the desire to preserve the fauna and the flora threatened by the action of both man and nature;

Conscious of the role of the population in the process of economic and social development;

Considering the important role of businessmen in the country;

Considering the importance of animal husbandry and its immediate impact on national economy, the Central Committee congratulates the government on the considerable efforts made in the various sectors of the economy.

The Central Committee commends the government for its efforts and encourages it to persevere in the struggle by all means against fraud and speculation. It recommends that the government leave no stone unturned to preserve the environment and accelerate the struggle against desert encroachment. It also recommends that the government find ways and means to ensure proper follow-up to the reforestation operations; recommends that the government take every necessary vigorous measure to protect the fauna and flora; invites the population to take an active part in the socioeconomic development process involving the maintenance of roads, dispensaries, schools, and other public utilities.

The Central Committee further calls on government officials and the basic organs of the UNIR to promote public awareness of the need for the people to participate effectively in activities of general interest aimed at improving the well-being of all.

It calls on businessmen for renewed patriotism and awareness so that they can make a greater contribution to developing the country. It commends the government for its efforts in the field of animal husbandry and urges it to pursue these efforts for increased profits.

Issued at Ndjamena on 21 September 1986. [Signed] The Central Committee [end recording]

The commission on defense and security adopted a resolution and a recommendation. The resolution stresses the need for all Chadians to mobilize for the defense of the fatherland and the maintenance of security which is a duty (?for everyone). The defense of the fatherland is not the concern of the Army and the government alone; it is everybody's concern. This is why the Central Committee calls on the people to become aware of the need to help our country defend itself.

[Begin recording by unidentified reader] Resolution: Considering the illegal occupation of half of our territory by Libya and the persistent expansionist design of that country;

Considering the permanent threat to Chad's existence as a free and sovereign state;

Considering the fact that the defense of the fatherland and the maintenance of peace are a sacred duty for all Chadians, the Central Committee has decided the following:

1. Each of its members will give up a month's salary again in 1987 as his contribution to the indispensable war effort. It urges officials at all levels and all the Chadian people to emulate the example.

2. Every member must give moral and material support to the operation of the popular and revolutionary militia.

3. The information service of the UNIR must pursue its efforts to sensitize the people for their actual mobilization and increased and constant vigilance.

Issued at Ndjamena on 21 September 1986. [Signed] The Central Committee [end recording]

The recommendations of the defense and security commission call on the government of the Third Republic to pursue its efforts (?in favor) of the Chadian National Armed Forces in their action to defend the fatherland which is threatened by expansionist Libya, to strengthen their facilities and [words indistinct]. It also appeals to all peace- and justice-loving countries to back the Chadian Government in its efforts to restore its usurped rights. [passage omitted]

The commission on social affairs and health addressed itself to the living conditions of the people and the threat of losing our moral values. It also examined the fate of the handicapped, orphans, and abandoned children as well as the role of the Chadian woman in the national development process. In this regard, the recommendations made urged the government to increase efforts to protect the population and improve health care. [passage omitted]

After the reading of all the recommendations and resolutions as well as the special motions on all political, economic, social, and military problems which require short or long-term solutions, the president of the Republic and UNIR founding chairman delivered the closing speech. [passage omitted]

[Begin Habre recording] Comrade members of the Central Committee. Now we have come to the end of the deliberations of our third session. During these deliberations, we examined the progress made since the last session; we took stock of our efforts in the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations made at the second session of the Central Committee. Similarly, the burning topical issues were carefully examined by our comrades. In general, the progress achieved in the economic, social, cultural, political, diplomatic, and military fields was highlighted.

In spite of these achievements, the members of the Central Committee underscored the many serious problems that remain unresolved and for which we must pursue our efforts. This is the only possible course of action if we constantly bear in mind the great challenge confronting the country. These include foreign invasion, poverty, and internal division. We must fight all these evils and overcome them. To this end, we must organize ourselves [words indistinct]. This accounts for the existence of the UNIR, which is the bedrock of our struggle, the focal point for our energies, and the compass for our march.

As Chadians, we have suffered too much and continue to suffer so much that we have to ensure that a strong national will can match our challenges. We have learned from history that in the face of major trials, only a united people can triumph whereas the others will perish, [words indistinct].

Comrades, you can see how great our responsibilities are. Our individual and group interests must not prevail over our vast common national ambitions. So, we must work for unity, whip up the spirit of comradeship, transcend parochial squabbles, promote creativity, initiative, and a fighting spirit. At all times, we must fight anything that tends to weaken our movement, especially sectarian, regional, tribalistic, and selfish considerations as well as the race for material wealth and other turpitude inherent in man.

Comrade members of the Central Committee. In line with the good habits we have acquired, our deliberations took place in an atmosphere of responsibility and seriousness; our debates were free and democratic. This has enabled everyone to contribute to the debates. Following these, we adopted resolutions and recommendations that are binding on us all, both as individuals and as a group. This means that our work must continue in other forms and at other levels. We must address ourselves to this work with confidence, ardor, and conviction in order to achieve greater successes in the nation-building action for the salvation of our nation.

Comrades, in the formidable and gigantic battle (?ahead), let us wholeheartedly get involved. Believe me, there will always be grounds for satisfaction when we are working for the interest of our beloved fatherland, Chad.

Comrade members of the Central Committee, I would like to hail the efforts made by the UNIR, congratulate you on the work done, and to encourage you to make even greater sacrifices. I now declare closed the deliberations of the third session of the UNIR Central Committee. Long live UNIR! Long live Chad! [applause] [end recording]

Chirac's Adviser on Africa Received by Habre

LD231548 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Mr Jacques Foccart, the French prime minister's adviser on African affairs, since Sunday has been visiting Chad, where he has been received by President Hissein Habre. According to our correspondent in Ndjamena, Mr Foccart reaffirmed the commitment of Jacques Chirac's government to help in the recovery of the Chadian economy, which has been seriously affected by difficulties in the cotton sector. On the political level, Mr Foccart stated that the real problem arises with Libya. Finally, still according to our correspondent, Mr Foccart is continuing his visit at Sarh in the south of the country.

Chad was also discussed by the head of France's foreign affairs, Jean-Bernard Raimond, and the Libyan representative at the United Nations, 'Ali al-Turayki, in New York last night. As you know, Al-Turayki is his country's former minister of foreign affairs. Their conversation was termed frank and direct, which in diplomatic language means that they were very far apart in their explanations and in defense of their own attitudes. The two men also discussed the problem of terrorism. [passage omitted]

Majority of Chadian Refugees in CAR Return Home

AB211155 Paris AFP French 0709 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Bangui, 20 Sep (AFP) — More than half of the Chadian refugees living in the CAR since 1984 have returned to their country, according to the representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] in Bangui. Of the 16,000 Chadian refugees settled by the UNHCR on specially-arranged sites about 350 kilometers from Bangui in the center of the CAR, there remain less than 7,500 people on the site. The UNHCR considers that their return to Chad may be hastened after the end of this year's harvests.

The Chadian refugees left their country in number after violent fighting erupted between "southern rebels" and President Hissein Habre's regular forces. In April 1985 the UNHCR estimated that there were about 40,000 persons settled precariouly in the north of the CAR in regions difficult of access. These refugees were constantly under attack by guerrillas, and lived in a state of permanent insecurity. It was at this time that the CAR authorities decided to move them away from the border area and to take them more than 200 kilometers further south. [passage omitted]

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso, FAO's Saouma Hold Talks

AB181848 Dakar PANA in French 1511 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 18 Sep (ACI/PANA) — FAO Director General Edouard Saouma, on Wednesday in Brazzaville, held discussions with the Congolese head of state and current OAU chairman, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Mr Saouma informed President Sassou-Nguesso that a mission will soon arrive in Congo to assess the country's needs and work out strategies in the agricultural field. The mission, which is a "stock-taking-programming" mission is charged with identifying the projects to be implemented within the framework of self-sufficiency in food policy.

Mr Saouma, who arrived in Congo on 15 September, also briefed President Sassou-Nguesso on the outcome of the FAO regional

conference held from 8 to 11 September 1986 in Yamoussoukro (Ivory Coast).

On the occasion of this conference, the current OAU chairman had sent the participants a message in which he urged them to examine "concretely" the effective implementation of the various measures contained in the special program for improving agriculture in Africa and which was taken at the 21st OAU summit, it is recalled. President Sassou-Nguesso, in this regard, called on African countries to harmoniously incorporate their national development plans in this program.

ZAIRE

PRC Envoy Hosts Buffet, Hails Relations

AB211620 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1401 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 Sep (AZAP) — PRC Ambassador to Zaire An Guozheng hosted a buffet on Friday night for the members of the national press in anticipation of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

On this occasion, the Chinese diplomat recalled the excellent relations between China and Zaire. He expressed happiness at the fact that these ties have never suffered any major hitch due to international developments or changes at the domestic level in both countries.

He announced that the second session of the Chinese-Zairian Joint Commission for Cooperation will be held next December in Beijing. On this occasion, experts will examine appropriate measures for the development and diversification of the relations of cooperation and friendship between China and Zaire.

An Guozheng then disclosed that within the framework of the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries, the cornerstone of the Kinshasa stadium will be laid before the holding of the session, in order to accelerate construction work.

Economic and technical cooperation between China and Zaire, he recalled, is doing well and is in good condition.

The Chinese diplomat noted that the various projects which come under cooperation between Zaire and China are in the form of traditional cooperation and currently take place at the government level. [Words indistinct] charged by the Executive Council to undertake renovation work on the presidential pagoda at Nsele. This is the same for the Chinese company for bridge and road construction which has just been awarded the contract for the construction of the 37-km Osokari-Walikale road in Kivu. Construction work on this road, which is being financed by the African Development Bank, will begin toward the end of 1986.

Zambian Refugees Urged To Return Home

AB191124 Paris AFP in French 2043 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Sep (AFP) — The Zambian consul general in Shaba Province (south-east Zaire), Mr Chinzi, is on a 1-week visit to the Kamina region to encourage a group of about 1,000 Zambian refugees to return to their country, according to the *Zaire News Agency* [AZAP]. They arrived in Zaire in 1965 following clashes between the Zambian authorities and their religious sect, the Lumpa church of Prophetess Alec Lenshina, who has since died. They first settled on the Zambian border but later moved into Zaire. The Zambian consul told AZAP that the Lusaka government has made every possible arrangement for repatriating these refugees.

BURKINA FASO

150 Young Pioneers Leave for Cuba

AB221132 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] One hundred and fifty young pioneers left for Cuba yesterday to undergo 6 years of training. This brings to 450 the number of young pioneers who have so far left for Cuba to be trained. A total of 600 is expected to be sent there. [passage omitted]

MALI

Traore Receives Algerian Interior Minister

AB231918 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] and president of the Republic of Mali, today at 1000 received Hadj M'hamed Yala, Algerian minister of interior and FLN [National Liberation Front] Political Bureau member, who was invited to attend the 22 September festivities. Their discussions centered around the traditional bonds of friendship and solidarity existing between our two peoples as well as the ways and means of further strengthening them. President Moussa Traore recalled the total readiness of the people of Mali, their party, and government to work toward the strengthening of the bonds of cooperation binding our two peoples for the well-being of our cooperation bound by history, geography, and culture.

Algerian Interior Minister Hadj M'hamed Yala delivered from Head of State President Chadli Bendjedid, friendly greetings and profound esteem as well as the wishes of goodwill and happiness and prosperity of the Algerian people to the brotherly Malian people on this occasion of the 26th anniversary of their independence. The perfect organization of the parades and the various activities enabled us to see the realities, potentialities, and concerns of the Malian people in their struggle against underdevelopment, he added.

After the audience, the Algerian minister of interior spoke to Gaoussou Thierno:

[Begin Yala recording] I had the honor — a great honor — to be received by His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, head of state and government and UDPM secretary general. He received me in spite of (?his busy schedule). This gave me the opportunity to (?renew to him the good wishes of) the entire people of Algeria and their leader, Chadli Bendjedid, for the prosperity of the brotherly people of Mali and for the excellent health of our brother Gen Moussa Traore.

During our discussions, we certainly touched on cooperation. This cooperation is fruitful [words indistinct] of the two parties. [Words indistinct] these relations, characterized by great confidence and fraternity, will be further strengthened in the months to come to the benefit of the two peoples. [end recording]

The audience took place in the presence of the minister of territorial administration and basic development, Colonel Abdourahmane Maiga, and the permanent undersecretary at the Presidency, Dr Ngolo Traore.

Libya, UAE Build Bamako Islamic Cultural Center

AB232050 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Sports, Arts, and Culture Minister Bakary Traore this morning received in audience the ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Mali, (His Excellency Ali Musa Tabar). The main purpose of this meeting was to examine the preparations for the inauguration of the Bamako Islamic Cultural Center, which was constructed by the Joint Institution for the Construction of Cultural Centers, made up of Libya and the UAE. The center is expected to be inaugurated before the end of the year.

Minister Bakary Traore will visit the Islamic Cultural Center, accompanied by his counterpart at the Ministry of National Education, Oumar Issaka Ba, on Thursday, 25 September 1986.

(Ambassador Ali Musa Tabar) thanked the Malian Government for its constant contribution toward the realization of this center.

NIGER

Kountche Receives Ivorian Envoy, Message

AB231401 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, this morning received in audience a special envoy of Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Ivorian Minister of State Kei-Boguinard delivered a message from the Ivorian head of state to President Seyni Kountche:

[Begin Kei-Boguinard recording] I delivered the fraternal greetings of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and the Ivorian people to President Seyni Kountche and to the people of Niger. I also bear a message from the head of state of Ivory Coast to his Niger counterpart. I take this opportunity to sincerely thank President Seyni Kountche for the warm welcome accorded us since our arrival here this morning. This is not surprising considering the bonds of friendship existing between our two countries.

By the composition of the delegation accompanying me and the presence among us of your minister of planning, you will certainly guess that the aim of our official visit here has something to do with relations of cooperation between our countries in the field of data processing and computer science which is increasingly becoming part of our daily activities. [passage omitted] [end recording]

NIGERIA

Teachers Refusing To Teach as Protest

AB221559 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Public schools in Bendel State reopened today without their teachers. A Radio Nigeria correspondent in Benin reported that teachers in most primary schools merely reported and signed the register as directed by the government but did not stay to teach their pupils. The children were therefore seen playing about the school premises as some of their classrooms were not opened.

A correspondent noted that in some secondary schools, teachers who reported sat at their desks and did not teach their students. When asked why they were not teaching, they said they were only directed to report for work and not to teach. Most parents who brought their children had to take them back after realizing that the teachers were not prepared to work. The state government had given the teachers who had been protesting against the non-payment of salaries and allowances today as a deadline to resume work or consider themselves dismissed.

Meanwhile, the deputy secretary general of the state wing of the Nigeria Union of Teachers [NUT], (Mr Lawrence Egbomehaye), said in a statement that industrial action had not been called off. The NUT is reported to be holding a meeting in Benin on the government directives.

Governor Urges Dialogue

AB231850 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The Bendel State governor, Colonel John Inienger, has pledged to continue with dialogue in his bid to find a lasting solution to the problem of striking teachers in the state. Col Inienger, who said he was once a teacher, told correspondents at Murtala Muhammed Airport today that he recognized the enormous role teachers play as nation builders. He pointed out that out of a 15 million naira grant received from the Federal Government, his administration had disbursed 7.5 million naira for the payment of gratuities to retired teachers in the area. The governor wondered why teachers in the state should insist that the 7.5 million naira should be used for the payment of their leave and transport allowances. According to him, any well-meaning government should concern itself with the payment of basic salaries rather than allowances in view of the prevailing economic situation in the country. Governor Inienger made it clear that the striking teachers have no choice but to go back to the classroom.

Teachers in Bendel State, who are currently on strike, are demanding the payment of leave and transport allowances owed them by the state government since 1981.

Paper Criticizes President's Visit to France

AB220958 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Guardian* is not happy about the manner in which President Ibrahim Babangida left on a private visit abroad recently. Although the paper concedes that the president is entitled to enjoy certain privileges, it says that Nigerians are also entitled to be informed of such visits. From the words of the paper, Nigerians have the right to know how and for what the president spends his time, especially when he is outside the country. The *Guardian* maintains that whatever security implications, the president was wrong to have played the game of private civilian without first justifying the change of style from a norm that Nigerians are used to.

TOGO

Eyadema's Lome Barracks Attacked; Assault Repulsed

Togolese Radio Communique

AB240815 Lome Domestic Service in French 0755 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] We begin the newscast with a communique. Last night, at 2000 a terrorist commando armed with explosives, rocket launchers, and individual weapons infiltrated our capital from Ghana. These terrorists killed six persons among the civilian population. Thanks to the rapid intervention of our security forces, 7 terrorists were killed and 19 others have been arrested by militants of the No 30 party cell in the Saint Joseph quarter [1 mile from Lome Tokoin International Airport]. The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People addresses his congratulations to these brave militants. In order to enable the security forces to pursue these terrorists until they are pinned to the wall, the people are asked to remain calm and stay at home. The border with Ghana has been closed until further notice.

AFP Reports Attack

AB241147 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Lome, Sept 24 (AFP) — Thirteen people were killed in an overnight gun battle here between security forces and some 50 armed men who infiltrated from neighboring Ghana and attacked the barracks where President Gnassingbe Eyadema lives, diplomatic sources and official Togolese radio said Wednesday.

Diplomatic sources said General Eyadema had personally directed his forces in the seven-hour battle, which began when the intruders tried to take over the national television station.

The sources said about 30 intruders attacked the military camp where President Eyadema has his main residence, but were beaten back, losing seven men.

The attackers then reportedly moved on to the party headquarters of the ruling Rally of the Togolese People, across from a major international hotel in central Lome, where further shooting took place. The sources said they also attempted to shoot their way into Lome Hospital.

The radio said six civilians and seven of the intruders were killed during the attacks and 19 attackers were captured. Others were still being hunted, it added.

The border with Ghana was closed until further notice, the radio said. It broadcast a call by Gen Eyadema, who has ruled Togo since seizing power in 1967, for the population to remain calm and stay indoors "to allow the security services to pursue these terrorists to their last hide-out."

Diplomatic sources said the fighting began at 2030 GMT Tuesday and lasted until 0500 GMT Wednesday. But a reliable source said sporadic shooting was still going on at 1000 GMT on the border between Togo and Ghana, apparently as accomplices of the retreating commandos tried to prevent Togolese troops from taking in tow a vehicle abandoned by the attackers on the Togolese side.

Diplomatic sources, contacted by telephone from Paris, said Lome was calm early Wednesday, but that security forces were patrolling the streets and that some tanks were stationed around the city.

Gen Eyadema, described as "imperturbable" by a witness, summoned members of the diplomatic corps to view the weapons seized during the fighting. But he made no accusations or hostile statements, the witness said.

Instead he urged his officers to show moderation and keep their troops under control and said that "Togo, a peaceful country, would act only in self-defence".

The arms displayed, all of Eastern bloc origin, included Kalashnikov assault rifles, rocket launchers, grenades, more than 30 kilos (65 pounds) of explosives, detonators, fuses and ammunition. [passage omitted]

The son of French President Francois Mitterrand, Jean-Christophe, who arrived in Lome Saturday, was in the capital during the fighting. His official position is deputy to Guy Penne, his father's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs.

2 Ghanaians, 1 W. German Among Dead

AB241310 Paris AFP in English 1303 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Lome, Sept 24 (AFP) — Thirteen people were killed in an overnight gun battle here between security forces and some 50 armed men who infiltrated from neighboring Ghana and attacked the barracks where President Gnassingbe Eyadema lives, diplomatic sources and official Togolese radio said Wednesday.

Among the seven intruders killed were (?a senior) sergeant and a corporal in the Ghanaian Armed Forces, diplomats shown the arms seized in the fighting said.

The six civilian dead included a West German citizen, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman said, and another was slightly wounded. [passage omitted]

Papers said to have been found on the dead showed two of them to be serving soldiers in the Ghanaian forces. Those arrested included two men sought by the security services for allegedly planting bombs at party headquarters here in 1985 and a bomb on a railway line the following September, killing two people. [passage omitted]

Ghana Radio Reports Border Clash

AB241331 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The PNDC secretary for information, Totobi Quakyi, in a reaction to the report said the circumstances leading to the alleged uprising in Lome as reported by the BBC this morning have been clarified. He added, however, that reports have been received of stray bullets entering into Ghana territory during the shooting which occurred between 2200 last night and 0500 today. Some Ghanaian security personnel who were on anti-smuggling and anti-dissident duties along the Ghana-Togo border were also indiscriminately fired upon.

The secretary said a fuller and more detailed report on the matter is expected to be made available soon.

ANGOLA

Economic Accord Signed With Cape Verde

MB231354 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] At the end of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' 4-day visit to Cape Verde, an agreement on economic cooperation was signed, as was an interparty agreement between the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, PAICV, and the MPLA-Labor Party. The agreement on economic cooperation, which briefly reviews the visit of the Angolan head of state to Cape Verde, outlines the levels of economic cooperation between the two countries in finance, trade, and cadres training. Import and export projects receive special attention. Angola is expected to send oil, petroleum by-products, timber, coffee, and cement to Cape Verde in exchange for paint, foodstuffs, shoes, and livestock. Cooperation will be strengthened in other sectors, especially between shipping companies, in agriculture, and in civil construction.

The visit of President dos Santos was also useful in discussing multilateral cooperation among the five Portuguese-speaking African countries and global political and economic issues. According to a press communique issued at the end of the talks, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos invited the PAICV secretary general and president of the Republic of Cape Verde to visit Angola, and the invitation had been accepted. The dates will be confirmed through diplomatic channels.

Zairian Border in Kasai Region To Be Reopened

MB231420 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Angolans and Zairians agreed last weekend to reopen, on an experimental basis, the border between the two countries in the Kasai region in northeastern Angola. The Lunda Norte provincial commissar, Norberto Fernandes dos Santos, held 5 days of talks with his Zairian counterpart in Shaba Province, (Bangala Vassila). The two parties agreed to meet again on 17-18 October to study ways to reopen the border. This meeting will examine measures for easing the transit of Angolan and Zairian citizens and their possessions from one country to another. Both parties also decided to create a regional commission grouping the Angolan Province of Lunda Norte and the Zaire regions of Bandundu, West Kasai, and Shaba. This commission will search for suitable means for enhancing stability along the common border and arrange meetings between the Lunda Norte provincial commissar and the governor of Shaba Province.

BOTSWANA

Masire Says RSA Targeting Alternative Trade Routes

MB231654 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that South Africa, from which the SADCC group is diversifying its trade, had targeted for destruction all alternative principal routes in Angola and Mozambique. Dr Masire, who was receiving the credentials of the new Malawian high commissioner to Botswana, Mr (Malanga), today said that Malawi and Botswana, both members of SADCC, shared similar problems in the transportation of goods to the outside world. Dr Masire said that South Africa's strategy of destruction and destabilization of all other routes to the sea was designed to limit the independence of Malawi and Botswana. The president also expressed gratitude to Malawi for providing spaces at its railway school for Batswana trainee locomotive drivers and artisans. He said these trained Batswana will assist the government in its endeavor to take over the railway line next January. Dr Masire invited Mr (Malanga) to travel as much as possible within the country to meet the people in order to appreciate their development programs and problems.

Earlier, when presenting his credentials, Mr (Malanga) said that Malawi had been greatly encouraged by the cooperation between the two countries in the economic and social fields. He said Malawi appreciated the role played by the Botswana Government in the formation of SADCC. He said Malawi is a member of SADCC because it believes it could benefit from the group economically.

LESOTHO

Chief Jonathan Released From House Arrest

MB231357 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1343 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Maseru Sept 23 SAPA — Lesotho's former prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has been freed from house arrest. The case in which he challenged a second order restricting him to his home, was settled between defence and state counsels in Maseru today. Defence counsel, Mr Sooknanan, handed in to the Lesotho high court a letter from the acting commissioner of police, Maj-Gen James Dingizwayo, in which he revoked the restriction order served on Chief Jonathan on September 7. A spokesman for the law office in Maseru said this meant Chief Jonathan "was now free."

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR Economic Delegation Arrives for Talks

MB221843 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation from the GDR Economic Cooperation Ministry, which arrived in Maputo this morning, has met with Jacinto Veloso, Mozambican minister of cooperation. The meeting with Minister Veloso was preceded by talks with a Mozambican delegation headed by Joao Carrilho, national director of rural department. The two delegations reviewed current projects in transport, communications, and energy. These programs recommend the rehabilitation of cranes in the harbors of Maputo, Beira, and Nampula, and of power stations built by the GDR, the construction of a telex center in Beira, and support for the railroad training school in Xai-Xai. Other projects to be analyzed

during the talks will be the construction of food silos in Maputo and support for family food production in Manica Province.

Armed Forces Kills 30 Renamo Members May-Aug 86

PA240002 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Maputo, 23 Sep (EFE) — The Mozambican Army killed 30 members of the antigovernment Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo) and destroyed three of its camps in the mountain range of Gorongosa, Sofala Province (northern part of the country), the newspaper *Diario de Mozambique* reported today.

The newspaper, which is published in Beira (central Mozambique), states that the casualties occurred in actions carried out by the Armed Forces between May and August of this year and that during the same period five Renamo camps were destroyed and various war materiel was seized.

The Gorongosa mountain range was the principal center of operations of the Renamo rebels whose most important base, Caballo, was located in Casa Banana and was recovered twice by the Zimbabwe expeditionary corps that operate in Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Comments on US Sanctions Bill

MB231457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1447 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 23 SAPA — President Ronald Reagan was likely to veto the South African sanctions bill sent to him by Congress last week as a matter of principle, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. But Mr Botha told a news conference in Pretoria that the US President would probably have to increase existing punitive measures in an executive order against the Republic to gain sufficient senatorial support for his veto. If the sanctions bill survived President Reagan's veto and became law, "we are prepared to accept it as inevitable." "It will have a damaging effect on the jobs of possibly many people, black and white, and it will harm us but it will not kill us," Mr Botha said.

The South African Government rejected the bill, containing 23 specific punitive measures against it, on principle because it amounted to foreign interference in the internal affairs of the country. It was, however, ironic that there were a number of positive provisions in the legislation that had not received so much publicity and which the SA Government supported wholeheartedly. It was a pity President Reagan was constitutionally prevented from vetoing only the sanctions measures but supporting the constructive provisions. Among these were a provision that would make it US policy that violence in South Africa should cease immediately, and calling on the African National Congress to "suspend, abandon or end violence."

Another result of the bill if it became law would be an in-depth investigation, with Central Intelligence Agency assistance, of the ANC and its affiliates, and of the extent of communist influence and actions in South Africa. Mr Botha said his government would welcome this because the US public would then be able to see "once and for all" who was refusing to negotiate and who was behind the violence.

Explaining why he believed President Reagan would veto the bill before it might automatically become law on September 27, Mr Botha said there had been a tendency recently for Congress to move into the domain of foreign policy, which was considered by the White House to be the exclusive preserve of the President of the US. "It is now happening with South Africa and I believe the White House would like to maintain foreign policy decisions in the President's hands. If so, then on principle, and regardless of the merits of the issue, I believe the White House will be inclined to veto any legislation that tends to rob the President of foreign policy decisions," Mr Botha said. President Reagan would need 34 senators to stand by his veto "and I believe he might need to include more sanctions against South Africa in his executive order to persuade enough senators to support him"

Mr Botha said these were the assumptions he was making, based on his own experience in the United States "and a little bit of information from my American friends."

Mr Botha said the tendency of Congress to move into the domain of foreign policy decisions would harm the U.S. in the long term.

The bill's 23 punitive measures against South Africa include bans on imports of coal, uranium, textiles, agricultural goods, iron, steel, gold coins, and halts SA Airways landing rights.

Replying to a question Mr Botha said it was difficult to quantify the practical effect these bans would have on South Africa. The ban on gold coins from South Africa included a ban on similar coins from the Soviet Union "so there we are on a par." Many of the measures, such as a ban on government loans, were already practically in existence against South Africa, but the prohibition on agricultural imports would have a definitely harmful effect, as this sector provided thousands of jobs for mainly black people.

Even if President Reagan's veto proved successful, the SA Government would reject the likely alternative, but milder, set of sanctions he would have to implement, on the same basis it rejected the current legislation, Mr Botha said.

The bill was also "totally unwarranted" in the case of South Africa. The purpose of the bill to end apartheid was that U.S. policy to South Africa would be designed to bring about reforms leading to a non-racial democracy, but no mention was made of a one-man-one-vote system, although all communities should be able to participate in the government of the day. "The South African Government is not against that."

The U.S. would however then work towards this by encouraging the government to repeal the state of emergency; release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners; unban political parties; set a timetable to eliminate apartheid; negotiate the future political system with representatives of all racial groups; and to end military and para-military activities aimed at neighbouring states. Mr Botha said his government was not in principle against these six steps, but that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had

made it clear the abandonment of violence was a prerequisite for the lifting of the state of emergency, and the release of Mandela and others. If the Congress told the ANC to stop violence, "virtually all these steps could be taken." It was impossible to set a timetable for reform because this depended on too many variables.

The government had never aimed military or para-military actions against neighbouring states. "We have only aimed security action at terrorists in bases who cross our borders and arbitrarily kill our people, black or white, to achieve their political purposes," Mr Botha said.

It was surprising the U.S. Congress could pass legislation on a basis which was factually incorrect.

Pik Botha Interview

MB232201 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha on the "Network" program, introduced by John Bishop; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Bishop] In our program tonight , South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha believes that President Reagan will veto the [U.S.] congressional bill imposing sanctions on South Africa as it adversely affects the White House prerogative to determine foreign policy. Now, speaking at a news conference in Pretoria this afternoon, Mr Botha said the congressional bill was unwarranted and constituted direct interference in South Africa's domestic affairs. In an interview with Freek Robinson, he emphasized that, if accepted, the bill will be detrimental to South Africa.

[Botha] Ah yes, let us make no mistake of that, very much so. In the first instance, because we object to this kind of interference. In principle it is wrong for any legislature outside this country to involve itself in this manner by prescribing to us what we should do or not do. Secondly it proceeds from a factual basis which is incorrect. Many of the goals set out in this bill are indeed the goals of the South African Government. Despite that, they continue to declare or issue a lot of punitive measures. But let me add, and this is perhaps ironical, there are sections in this bill dealing with the ANC's terror and violence which of course we could subscribe to. That is a pity. It will be a pity if, or rather, is a pity that President Reagan will apparently not be able to veto the negative punitive measures and subscribe to the measures which would have the ANC properly investigated and its communist affiliation investigated. That is good material.

[Robinson] What would you regard as positive in the bill?

[Botha] What is positive is the recognition on the part of the United States Congress that the ANC has been infiltrated by the South African Communist Party. That is a positive recognition.

The president, myself, and other government members have stated so often without any recognition abroad. Now this is acknowledged. As a matter of fact this bill calls for a report within 90 days. All the activities of the South African Communist Party in South Africa and the extent to which the Communist Party has infiltrated black and non-white organizations and to what extent they influence them in their goals and objectives. It also calls for a report within 180 days of violations of the United States foreign agents registration. That is an act that requires foreign agents to register and to open up their books and report on their meetings and the spending of their funds. Now the ANC has been getting away with this in the United States. It would be a good thing if the U.S. public could see what the ANC is up to within its own country. This bill also condemns in the strongest possible terms the practice of necklacing and demands that the ANC should condemn this practice and take action against it. It also calls upon the ANC and PAC to re-examine their ties with the communist world. These matters we can agree with.

There are also statements of objective here: for instance, that in future all communities must share in the government of this country. We have accepted that as a government; we are committed to it. There are statements like on the necessity of ending violence. In general, we can agree with that. There are statements to the effect that negotiations must get under way with all the communities in this country; we are in favor of that.

[Robinson] But it is also very clearly stated in the bill, Mr Botha, that the South African Government should talk to the ANC, that it should unban political organizations, that it should lift the state of emergency.

[Botha] That is quite correct, in principle, that the South African Government is committed to the lifting of the state of emergency, to the release of Mr Mandela and others. To the unbanning, if I may use that term, of the ANC if they will abandon violence as a means of achieving political objectives. And what is so strange, in this bill it is stated that it is United States policy to bring an end immediately to violence; that is exactly the South African Government's objective. If only they would assist us in stating that objective publicly and get the ANC to agree with it, we can release Mr Mandela, we can unban the ANC.

[Robinson] One of the steps suggested by the United States Congress is that the administration of President Reagan should speak to the ANC, and that in fact has taken place over the weekend when Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker spoke to Oliver Tambo in London. Were you informed prior of that meeting that it would take place and what the substance of that would be?

[Botha] No, we knew. We were told that these meetings would take place, but we were of course not told exactly what they would be telling each other. I'm not privy to that kind of conversation. But I think I can assume that at least I don't know what else — at least the ANC was told what President Reagan stands for and that is that they must abandon violence and enter peaceful negotiations with the South African Government. I am sure that at least that was submitted to them.

[Robinson] What is your assessment of what is going to happen during this week? Will President Reagan veto the bill or won't he?

[Botha] I must make certain assumptions, because that's what you've asked me. You see there has been a tendency on the part of Congress to make inroads, to encroach upon the foreign policy field which used to be the President's sole jurisdiction. Now the president and the White House in general is against this thing, quite rightly. In my opinion they would wish to retain the right to formulate the United States' foreign policy. This bill is directly violating that prerogative of the President of the United States. So assuming that I am correct in the assessment, then the White House on principle ought to and should veto this bill, and I think there is a possibility that the President might do that.

[Robinson] But will the President have the neccessary support in Congress to sustain a veto?

[Botha] That is the heart of the matter. I don't think the President will veto this bill if his aides and the people close to him, and you can rest assured must at this moment be talking behind the scenes with quite a number of senators [words indistinct] you need 34 senators to sustain your veto, or a veto, you're not going to get it [words indistinct]. And that would put him in an impossible position. He would then perhaps prefer not to sign the bill, in which case it will in any event become law after a time.

[Robinson] Another possibility is that President Reagan might issue a new and stronger executive order.

[Botha] That is a possibility. I say that he will need 34 votes in the Senate out of 100. That's a third — to sustain his veto. Now say for instance he gets 20, but 14 say, all right, we will assist in sustaining your veto in the Senate if you add the sanctions A, B, C, D, E, in a new executive order or in an extension of your existing executive order. That is a possibility.

[Robinson] Have you been officially informed by the Reagan adminstration that Secretary of State Shultz will visit South Africa, when, and for what purpose?

[Botha] Yes, we were asked, quite a while ago, informed and asked whether he would be welcome. We were informed which other African countries he would be visiting. Yes, we were informed.

[Robinson] Is it going to take place in fact?

[Botha] That depends on a number of factors which I would be hesitant to discuss.

[Robinson] But there is the possibility at least this year already?

[Botha] Oh, yes, oh, certainly. And it is in the not too distant future. It is envisaged to take place in the not too distant future. But I do believe that ourselves and the United States' State Department representatives will soon meet, I think, to discuss this further.

Blast Damages Home of Soweto Housing Director

MB240732 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0722 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 24 SAPA — A bomb exploded at the Craighall Park home of Mrs Del Kevan, the Soweto Director of Housing and former PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Randburg city councillor, early this morning. Nobody was injured.

The bomb was apparently either thrown through a window in the house or planted outside the window, at the house at the corner of Hillcrest Avenue and Wendy Avenue, at about 3.30am.

A spokesman for the Bureau for Information said it had not been established what type of bomb had been used.

Mrs Kevan has received death threats in the past. Feelings against her have been running high since evictions of seven families at Jabulani and Chiawello. Some Soweto residents blame her for the deaths of at least 20 people in White City, Jabavu, last month when residents clashed with security forces after alleged threatened rent evictions.

All the front windows and those on one side of the house were blown out. Two windows in a neighbouring house, belonging to Mr Peter Wodrich, were blown out. Damage has been estimated at R10,000.

Mrs Kevan told reporters this morning she was sure the attack was connected to her position as director of housing in Soweto and the death threats she received. "I have not had a chance to think about my position and cannot at this stage say what I will do or if I will carry on with the job. There's glass everywhere and I have had no chance to touch sides. The police are still here and they're still investigating. I don't exactly know what happened. All I know is there was a terrible explosion. It was quite close to my bedroom. Naturally I got a terrible fright. I didn't know what it was."

Mrs Kevan said the damage appeared to be fairly great. Windows were broken, a wall was cracked and part of the roof gone. "But I really cannot say anymore. People are milling around here."

Since taking up the position of director of housing in Soweto in January, Mrs Kevan has been labelled a "racist". After receiving death threats she has had to be escorted to work in Soweto. But she refused to give up the job, saying she took it because she believed her 24 years experience in housing would be of use in Soweto.

She resigned her seat on the Randburg Town Council where she had served for a while as chairman of the management committee. She is known in the town as an outspoken critic of the National Party and its policies.

An armed policeman refused reporters entry to the house.

Mr Mike Choat, a neighbour, said he was woken at about 3.15 this morning by a massive explosion. "We came haring out and when I went down to the house, I saw Mrs Kevan standing outside. She seemed to be quite calm and controlled."

A Blairgowrie resident, who would not be identified, said she heard a loud bang at about 3.45am.

"It was a mighty explosion. I got the fright of my life. I woke up my husband and we rushed to the street and saw other neighbours outside already. I initially thought a house had come down or an aeroplane had crashed. It would have been impossible not to have heard the blast unless you were in a deep sleep," she said.

Soviet Limpet Mine Used

MB240726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0720 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 24, SAPA — A Soviet limpet mine exploded at Mrs Del Kevan's home early today, a Bureau for Information spokeswoman said in Pretoria. Surrounding houses had also been damaged by the blast, she said.

Information Bureau Releases 24 Sep Unrest Report

MB240833 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0830 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 24, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's situation report for the 24 hours to 6am today:

"Considerable damage was caused when a limpet mine exploded at the home of Mrs Del Kevan, Soweto's director of housing, early this morning. Nobody was injured in the explosion.

"The limpet mine, of Soviet origin, exploded at about 0330 at the Kevan home at 2 Wendy Street, Craighall Park.

"In an incident yesterday morning at about 1130 in Soweto a security force vehicle was stoned by a group of approximately 600 blacks when the forces came to the rescue of a man being attacked. One shot of buckshot was fired and the crowd dispersed.

"The man was admitted to hospital with serious stab wounds.

"A few other incidents, mainly stonethrowing, were reported."

Commentary on Irony of U.S. Aid to Southern Africa

MB240525 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to apparently authoritative leaks from Washington, President Ronald Reagan is planning a $500 million aid package to help southern African countries overcome the damage that will be caused by sanctions against South Africa. The purpose of the fund is to restore Beira harbor and the railway from Zimbabwe to Mozambique to offset the dependence of those countries on transport links to the South. It is Mr Reagan's chief card to alleviate his present plight: Forced by Congress to adopt sanctions against South Africa, he evidently hopes to avoid the harshest proposals by focusing attention on their repercussions.

South Africans will be struck by the irony of the gesture. After consistently rejecting sanctions as not only ineffective but immoral, the American Government is now anxious to fulfill a moral obligation by taking some action to soften the blow while going ahead anyway. It may be regretted that so dubious a motive as political expediency should finally provide the motive for one of the biggest development initiatives that has yet been mooted for South Africa's neighbors. Nevertheless it is to be welcomed. South Africa's clear policy in respect of development in southern Africa is that all such initiatives are supported, as contributing to the welfare of the countries concerned and hence to the stability of the subcontinent as a whole.

Obviously a fully functioning railway and harbor facility through Beira falls into that category, whatever the reasons for it. But there is a further reason for welcoming this initiative. It is the certainty that in trying to implement it American politicians — and others in the West — are going to be confronted with some of those realities of the sanctions campaign that they have carefully been avoiding up to now.

To start with, Congress may well object to the cost. As one commentator has pointed out, sanctions have so far been attractive as a way of making a moral gesture because they have seemed to be cheap. As it is, American legislators have been working on areas in which to cut foreign development aid. That anti-aid mood will be reinforced by the substantial congressional lobby that has recently turned against Zimbabwe and objects to aid to Mozambique as a Marxist state.

Another problem is that even the $500 million — by far the biggest Western aid package yet contemplated for southern Africa — will not be enough. More than a year ago a study by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference found that it would cost $640 million just to restore Beira's harbor facilities. And even if the harbor as well as the railway were fully operational they would not be able to cope with more than a fraction of the envisaged traffic. Beira would be able to handle only 40 percent of Zimbabwe's exports — without taking into account any exports (or imports) of Zaire, Zambia, Botswana and other countries.

The actual rail link presents its own problems, created by another factor many in the West prefer to ignore: the civil strife endemic in many African countries. The conditions of the Harare-Beira line (like that of Angola's Benguela line which has not been used for a decade) is in large measure due to a civil war arising from Mozambique's political and economic management. Dealing with that problem will inevitably involve Western politicians in issues of African politics they have not yet even considered.

And all this — part of the southern African dimension — is only one aspect of what could be implied by the imposition of far-reaching sanctions. To the extent that an American aid package compelled pro-sanctions politicians to give some serious thought at last to what they were doing, it would be especially welcome.

Right-Wing Parties Could Unite for Elections

MB231430 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1423 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 23, SAPA — If a general election is announced next Monday by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, the rightwing Herstigte Nasionale [Reformed National Party, HNP] and Conservative Party [CP] will meet again after yesterday's "mostly successful" reconciliation talks to iron out remaining differences before declaring a united conservative front against the National Party [NP]. This emerged today from party sources in Pretoria, with both sides expressing satisfaction with the talks between party leaders Dr Andries Treurnicht and the HNP's Mr Jaap Marais in Pretoria yesterday.

Although the CP's goal of achieving a formal merger of the two parties is unlikely to be realised for the time being, the exigencies of a general election have made it imperative the two parties agree on a basic joint strategy to prevent the NP taking advantage of a split rightwing vote — particularly in marginal constituencies.

Mr Louis Stofberg, national secretary of the HNP and the party's only MP (Sasolburg), said yesterday's meeting — "the latest in a long series of discussions" — had ended in agreement in principle on all but a few matters. These "few matters" — which he conceded included the HNP's hardline stance against English as one of the official languages, and the party's insistence Indians should be repatriated to India, were being "worked on," he said. The HNP would "formulate more comprehensively" its standpoint on the two issues to make things easier for the voters and so that the remaining differences between it and the CP were only minor.

On a combined rightwing front in an election, Mr Stofberg said "there's no final agreement yet, but we have come a long way." If Mr Botha did announce the election in East London on Monday night, as Mr Stofberg expects him to, the two parties would meet on Tuesday to finalise their strategy. This included the question of dividing constituencies up between the HNP and the CP.

The CP leader Dr Treurnicht, who was earlier reported as saying the two parties were very close to 100 per cent agreement on standing together in the election, was not available for comment. A party spokesman however confirmed the success of the talks so far and the likelihood of next Tuesday's meeting to finalise details. He declined to comment on the division of constituencies between the two parties.

Wife of British Official Still Missing

MB191324 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA — The wife of a commercial officer attached to the British consulate-general in Johannesburg, Mrs Patricia Matthews, who has been missing since Tuesday afternoon,was seen in central Johannesburg yesterday afternoon, but failed to return home.

A police spokesman at John Vorster Square said today that Mrs Matthews, 55, of Brackendowns, Alberton, was seen at a health shop in Tony Factors in town centre in Johannesburg between 3.30 pm and 4.45 pm. The spokesman said Mrs Matthews told a woman in the shop that she was in a hurry as she had to catch a bus to Alberton. It appeared, said the spokesman, that she had wanted her blood pressure tested as she was suffering from high blood pressure. Mrs Matthews did not return home and police were continuing their search, the spokeman said. A spokeswoman for the health shop said today Mrs Matthews was in a hurry and did not have her blood pressure tested.

Mrs Matthews initially disappeared on Tuesday afternoon when she went to withdraw money in Rissik Street. She was to meet her husband, Mr S. Matthews, later that afternoon in front of the British Consulate from where they intended going home. She never turned up. Her daughter, Joanne, 23, and her close friend, Mrs Betty Beer, have tried without success to trace her. Mr Matthews said yesterday he did not know what could have happened to his wife.

Mrs Matthews, a market researcher and former primary school teacher, usually wears a heavy solid gold bracelet on her right wrist and was presumably carrying her identity document.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on Elections

The Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 21 September comments in a page 26 editorial on the imminent general elections, saying that President Botha would be well advised to consider that "there is no pressing urgency for an election" since "a constituency redelimitation and a chance to upgrade the voters rolls would give a fairer reflection of the strengths of the particpant parties." The editorial continues that "to exclude the coloured and Indian Houses from the polls would damage the already embattled institution of Parliamentary Government"; and that "the enormous temptation to use xenophobia as an election rallying cry must be rejected". The editorial further points out that "the wisdom of an electorate's choice is directly related to the available quality of information and range of opinions on which to base that choice," and the current emergency limits the available information.

Education Not Only Answer to Apartheid

On the same page Ken Hartshorne, consultant at the Center for Continuing Education at the University of the Witwatersrand says that many people find the introduction of "socialist principles into the national debate to be threatening and difficult." Hartshorne believes that it will only be threatening to people who see the debate in "bald terms of communism or capitalism, as though either of these is the only answer." "The all or nothing solution offers little hope to South Africa: it is the ground in between that has to be negotiated." Hartshorne also points out that a "purely educational answer" is not the solution to an apartheid problem that has social, economic, political and educational aspects.

THE SUNDAY STAR on Elections

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 21 September comments on the possible general elections and says: "From the Nationalists' point of view, current election prospects are boosted by two special factors — sanctions and the State of Emergency. Both of these are really bad news for the country, but in terms of rightist politics they are ironically helpful" since the emergency helps the National Party's (NP) image of "kragdadigheid" (show of force) and "the machinations of a hostile world are a call to rally whites behind the Government." However, *The Sunday Star* believes that the election will not be about how to end sanctions, or the emergency, or devising fundamental political change. Instead, President Botha is "likely to stick to his old generalities about power-sharing and ending 'needless' apartheid. His vision for meeting black aspirations will not go beyond the homelands and the proposed National Council, supported by faceless urban black leaders."

Information Bureau NP Election Agent

David Breier writes on the same page that the government's Bureau for Information received R28.8 million of taxpapers' money this year, and "now appears to be acting as the election agent of the National Party." Peter Soal, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the Bureau, says that previously the Bureau had distributed President Botha's speeches made in Parliament "on the pretext that it was essential to inform the public on Government policy. 'But this time they have blatantly misused Government funds by distributing a speech made at a political party congress.' " Soal also believes that the Bureau will be used as the election agent of the NP in any general election. However, Deputy Minister for Information Louis Nel says that the public has the right to be informed on the policies and intentions of the government as explained by the state president.

SUNDAY STAR: Comrades Like Robin Hood

"Robin Hood and his Merry Men have been reincarnated in South Africa's black townships," says David Breier on page 17 of *The Sunday Star*. Rand Afrikaans University researchers have found great similarities between South Africa's revolutionary black township " 'Comrades' " and their street committees, and Robin Hood and his outlaws. "Their role is to destabilise the existing order and then to fill the resultant power vacuum with an alternative system which appears to be more in line with real community needs, the researchers say." "It is essential for stability and democracy in South Africa, that the new black political mobilisation be absorbed into institutionalised political participation." say the researchers.

Gold Increase Should Reduce Taxation

Harry Schwarz writes in his "Talking Cents" column on page 15 of the "Review" section that with the increased taxation from gold and platinum mines, the government should reduce income taxes, spend more, or put the money away for reserves or specific problems. "Reduced tax would increase disposable income, and with inflation still at high levels, despite economic fundamentals which should be bringing prices down, some relief could assist consumer demand in nominal terms, if not real terms." Schwarz says that concerning the state expenditure, this can be correctly channelled into job creation to improve the quality of life, and thereby restore national stability.

DIE VADERLAND on By-Election

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 18 September says that the Klip River by-election indicated to the government that it can continue with reform. *Die Vaderland* believes that if there is a general election that the voters will give the state president the mandate that is necessary. The paper also points out that the NP won the by-election under difficult conditions, since the "economic climate is against the ruling party especially in a constituency with so many blue-collar workers," and "the voters roll was in chaotic conditions."

DIE TRANSVALER on Economic Conference

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 18 September welcomes the economic conference scheduled by the state president as an "initiative to create a climate of confidence and optimism." The editorial points out that for many months the South African situation has been "fertile ground for the prophets of doom with their predictions of greater misery, greater poverty and greater racial tension." However, the economic conference should be seen as an effort by the state and the private sector to mobilize mineral wealth and human potential in South Africa. *Die Transvaler* believes that this is the opportunity for South Africans to show themselves and the world that they are "moving forward with confidence."

BEELD on Coca-Cola Withdrawal

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 19 September says that the Coca-Cola company has announced that it is going to withdraw from South Africa to "show its support for black economic aspirations." "In the same breath the company says that the decision will not affect sales of the drink in South Africa since it will be bottled and distributed by independent companies." "What a wonderful gesture — to slap with the one hand and to claim with the other," says the editorial.

THE STAR on Emergency Censorship

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 22 September comments on unrest incidents in the townships involving the security forces and says: "If every member of the security force is not held publicly accountable for the power he wields, the force as a whole risks corruption, and rumour and anger flourish. The current form of censorship under crisis blocks information that would clear away speculation and rumour. The vital gap in the Government's accountability creates a growing image of authoritarian oppression."

BUSINESS DAY on Elections

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 22 September says in a page 6 editorial that there should be an early election since the government has outrun its mandate and has "betrayed its reform mandate." "The Botha thrust for change, admirable within its own limits, has come to a halt amid strife and failure. A government which reverses course so dramatically (for the second time since the last parliamentary elections!) has a duty to seek a new mandate," says the editorial. Botha has "no discernible policy. He dismantles bits of apartheid, but does not know what to put in its place. He both loots and depresses the economy because he does not know what else to do. He tries to share power without sharing it, and to reform without reforming."

THE CITIZEN on Elections

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 22 September says the government should "risk" elections now rather than wait until 1989 because: it needs a renewal of its mandate; an election is in its own interests before the Conservative Party and the Reformed National Party form an alliance; with the country "under worldwide attack," there is no better time to rally voters behind the ruling party; the country is "getting over its economic blues"; and the government can "capitalise on its successes in the emergency in subduing unrest". *The Citizen* says that "never has the Government had a greater need for the support of voters than it has now in these dangerous and challenging times."

SOWETAN Communication Versus Negotiation

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 22 September comments on State President Botha's statement that the government is committed to reform but will not be "forced into communication and not negotiation per se." "We have been amazed, for instance at the lack of information that seems to be the norm in government about what happens in schools and in townships generally." The editorial points out that people are afraid of going forward with invaluable information in fear of being labelled collaborators. The editorial further says that the "average black person who might even be completely apolitical is not impressed by reform now. You have not won the minds of these people. And how can you, when you are being told by people in local government and education that the police and soldiers will eventually bring stability?"

CAPE TIMES on Klip River By-Election

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 19 September comments on the Klip River by-election results and says "the right wing is not a threat to President Botha because he invariably pre-empts it when it begins to look dangerous," and "prefers to seek out and conciliate the straying sheep of the Afrikaner right wing." "Sadly, he is not prepared to place the national interest above the insistent pull of sectional Afrikaner Nationalism. The Botha reform has failed. Hopes of an evolutionary solution must lie elsewhere — in the chances of party re-alignment and the emergence of a truly national leader who can command broadbased support across ethnic lines of division." Even though Botha can win elections, "Who still imagines he can save South Africa?" asks the editorial.

DIE TRANSVALER on By-Election

The page 20 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 19 September says that one sees in the Klip River by-election a "resistance in our people against the forces which want to drive us apart, and which want to alienate us, at a time when our only hope of survival lies in a broader South African unity." The editorial points out that South Africans "see and experience daily the scars of radicalism and it is evident that resistance against this is increasing." *Die Transvaler* says that the Klip River by-election results indicate that the National Party should not hesitate to approach the country's political problems outspokenly.

RAPPORT on Klip River By-Election

A page 26 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 21 September says that the Reformed National Party believes that the Klip River by-election results indicate a progress for them, and the National Party says the results show "solidarity with the leadership of the government." *Rapport* hopes that the by-election results will promote the self-confidence of the Nationalists. *Rapport* believes that voters are ready for "strong leadership, clear direction and adventurous change." "The National Party represents the politics of reconciliation and moderation and the clearer it is spelled out the more support it is going to get."

BEELD on Case for RSA

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 22 September says that the opinion of an Australian newspaper that South Africa has a case which the world should listen to, is "a relief from the blistering judgements which the world pours on us daily." The editorial points out that there are people who believe that South Africa has a case. At times they are "faint voices" in the Western media and at times they are "thunderous voices" such as in the Australian newspaper. *Beeld* says South Africa has a case and a task. South Africans must "carry out and apply that task correctly, and not be shy to announce it to the world."

BEELD: Klip River 'Reasonably Representative'

On page 8 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 20 September correspondent Dawie writes in his "From My Political Pen" column that "what started out as a peaceful by-election, ended with a sudden bang in Klip River this week." Dawie believes that even though Klip River "cannot speak for the whole country," it is "fairly representative" of the country. He says that from the by-election results it can be deduced that most people "still entrust the future to the National Party with its reform and powersharing policy." Dawie also points out that the situation in the country is difficult for the government since there is: economic recession; unrest; a state of emergency; and attacks from abroad by means of sanctions and boycotts. "It is surprising that the government fared so well in such negative conditions," says Dawie. He believes that the "best weapon is to ensure that the voters are fully informed about what is happening. In these difficult times there is no alternative."

ZAMBIA

PRC Deputy Health Minister Arrives on Visit

MB230655 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The Chinese deputy health minister, Professor Chen Minzhang, is in the country at the start of a 3-nation African tour that will also take him to Botswana and Zimbabwe. The deputy minister, who was met on arrival by officials from the Ministry of Health, is this morning expected to meet the minister of health before meeting the Chinese medical team. Professor Minzhang, who is in the country for a week, is also expected to present a donation of equipment to the Ministry of Health.